Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 66 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17. 1920. — TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
20th March ..	Devanha ..	8092
21st " ..	Bremen ..	11,440 extra.
27th " ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
4th " ..	Kalyan ..	8987
17th " ..	Manora ..	7388
23th " ..	Kolvar ..	7947
1st May ..	Sardinia ..	6380

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5278	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
25th March ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa;
15th " ..	Lichfield ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
18 ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath. Por.
18 ..	Chakla ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	T.Miyasasi	5155	14th Mar.	16th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	20th Mar.
Tatsmi Maru	S. Akiyama	2356	25th Mar.	8th April

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D Imai	29th Feb	15th Mar.	Japan
Shingo Maru	S Nishiyama	11h Mar.	21rd "	"
Indus Maru	S Yano	25th Mar.	5th Apl.	"
Java Maru	S K'mura	15th Mar.	26th Mar.	"
Kosedo Maru	S Kawada	22rd Mar	10th Ap'l	"
Kokusu Maru	N. Waka Saki.	5th Apl	15th April	"
Saigon Maru	S Kondo	19th Apl.	22nd Apl.	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bank Buildings,
Sheet Building, Ballard Road,

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 330.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic address "Jala"
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Killah Mosul, Basrah City.

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	2,000,000
Called up	...	800,000
Reserve Fund	...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Share holders	...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
E. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

		Rs.
Capital Subscribed	.....	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 2 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
D. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,040

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	10,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	3

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hansi		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,985,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 13 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES. 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 14th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE,
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	80,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Seth Ranchodlal Amerith, alternate Director.
Mr. Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker, Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisandayal Poddar of Messrs. Chandram Jasraj.
Seth Dulichand Ramkumar Daftary of Messrs. Nanuraj Ramkumar.
Seth Kedarmal Bhurmalal Lodya of Messrs. Gulabrai Kedarmal.
Seth Lachhmandas Harakchand Doga, Munim of R. B. Banslal Abirchand.
Seth Shivnarayan Bakshiram Nemani.
Rajmal Dharamsey Morarji, Esq.
Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq., M.V.O. C.B.E.
Hormasji Pragjee Thackersey, Esq.
Yusuf Sobani, Esq.
M. S. Captain, Esq.
Mr. Secretary Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest allowed unless the account remained minimum Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Agent.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 4,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tozabaracho
Hyogo	New York	Watamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yokai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trill solicited.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Co.
23, Apollo

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	--	at Rs.	15 0 0 each
Georgette Hats	.. ..	at "	15 0 0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats		at "	20 0 0 "
Tameshanta Hats	— at Rs. 10 &	"	12 8 0 —

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER, LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

THE REALIZATION OF YOUR GOODS VALUABLES OR PROPERTY

deserves special attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales. It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway

PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST

MEHTA & CO.

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TELE. NO. 1285.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co. P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretar,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 7, Dacostar Street, CALCUTTA
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co., CALCUTTA

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tirachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pungee Secretary & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq. (Jessa & Co.).
(Ex-officio).
Safest investment at
and conditions of
without any vexatious
Automatic Non-forfeiture
to Policy-holders.
Application for Agency
fluential gentlemen
For particulars, apply
JIVANLAL
Secretary and

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE D'HOTE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1211
Grams: "RAILWAY HOTEL"

Beware for your Rupture

Numerous sufferers are yearly deceived by the specious pretence of Quacks who sell so-called "Certain Cures" for Rupture in the guise of ointments, lotions, apparatus, etc., with fancy names. It is safe to say that there is no known medicine whether applied externally or internally, which can possible cure Hernia. Dr. Bright (Known Herniotomist) says: Rupture is not a disease but a displacement due to an accident and the proper treatment is therefore only Mechanical or Surgical.

J. D. (Lecturer, King's College, says) In Inguinal the proper truss must be applied to accomplish the cure or to prevent further growth, the apparatus which either of no use or positively injurious.

Geo. Chapman & Co
TRUSS SPECIALISTS,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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We have just received a fresh cosignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

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Telephone No. 1800.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.
IS
AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

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BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE.
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours, all sorts extra except white flannels.

M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at :—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.
Offices ;—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"SYLVAN."

Electric New Motors and Dynamos

Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc. would be sent on application.

THE
International Engineering Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
British Hotel Lane, 46, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—THENECO. Telephone No. 2825.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains.
If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

Diamond Point Fountain Pen

is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.
In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.
Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib
Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.
Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards,
"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.
Can be had at all respectable Stationers.
Special Terms to Trade.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:
T.H.KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie BOMBAY 3.

OTTO MOHINI KING PERFUMES

Rs. 100
Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.
Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

ZARINA
HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
REI ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair permeant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified Cocoa tarns ranced and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantheri vesicatoria and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hair. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

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MADON SONS & Co.
CHEMISTS,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOM

R. K. MODY & Co.

301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.
Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR:—*Tel. Address* "LUBOIL"

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Conplings	Gin stores	Hair belting
Pedistals	Packings	Pipes & fittings.

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Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION

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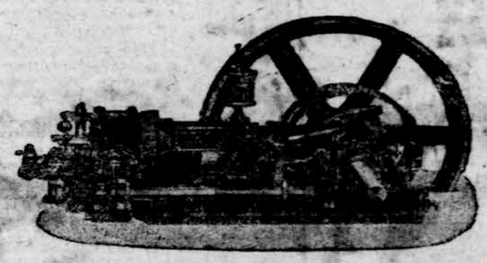

USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES

40 Years' Experience. British throughout. Thousands working
STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**
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9 ct. Gold	... ...	„ 45
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Asthma, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption, Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Re. 1 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath
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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vile), (b) Badhsy Halva with almonds, (c) Ganjy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mankali Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
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Cleopatra	5	0
Ghazis	5	0
Kitchener	5	12
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Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
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Crown Prince	8	8
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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.936	Inches.
Temperature of Air	78.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8	„
Dew Point	67.1	„
Relative humidity of Air	0 685	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.6	„
Maximum temperature of Air	85 2	„
Minimum do. do.	73 4	„
Resultant Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW,NE	
Movement of Wind	211	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prime's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on still	LOW WATER: Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on still
	Mar.	h m	ft. in	Mar.	h m	ft. in
Tues	16	m 6 18	23 2	16	m 2 2	21 5
		8 54a	24 11		1 30a	19 3
Wed	17	m 8 22	23 10	17	m 2 58	20 6
		9 30	26 10		e 27a	18 6
Thr.	18	m 9 13	24 11	18	m 3 31	19 4
		10 0	26 9		e 14a	17 9
Fri.	19	m 9 5	26 1	19	m 3 3	18 2
		10 47	27 7		7 55	17 0
Sat	20	m 11 20	28 2	20	m 5 6	16 0
		11 36a	28 0		6 12a	16 0
Sun.	21	m 0 0a	27 10	21	m 5 39	15 2
					5 51a	15 2
Mon	22	m 0 4	28 11	22	m 6 13	14 4
		0 39a	29 1		6 51a	16 6

March	16 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h 46m	Sunrise	6h. 49m
„	17 (Wednes)	„	6h 45m	„	6h. 41 m
„	18 (Thursday	„	6h. 44m.	„	6h. 49m
„	19 (Friday)	„	6h. 47m.	„	6h 49m
„	20 (Saturday)	„	6h. 43m.	„	6h 50m
„	21 (Sunday)	„	6h. 42m.	„	6h 50m
„	15 (Monday)	„	6h 53m.	„	6h 43m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	42-6m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h.	27-4m. p m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25-8m. p m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	16-1m. p m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th March 1920 was 30.159 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hour on Tuesday, the 16th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average throughout, the defect ranging up to 11 deg. at Lahore; night temperature is in moderate defect in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies have cleared. Humidity remains in slight excess. Temperature has fallen and is below normal both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind and east Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal throughout; night temperature is also low in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Veraval. Day temperature continues generally below the average; night temperature is lower than usual in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Temperature is below the average both by day and night in the north-west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal at most stations in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad; night temperature is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan and at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance in the north has disappeared and the fresh disturbance from the west has not yet entered Baluchistan. Weather has been dry. Temperature is low over the greater part of northern India.

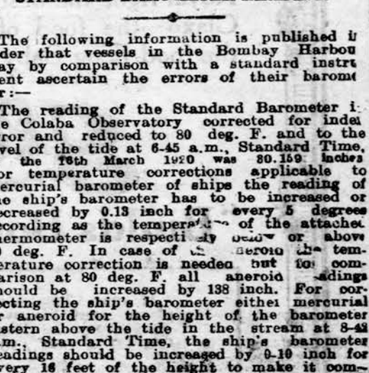
Dry weather is likely to continue generally. India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th March 1920.

The disturbance which lay over the Punjab yesterday has, in conjunction with an ingow of humid winds from the Bay, caused widespread rain and numerous thunderstorms over the whole area from the North-west Frontier Province to Assam. The depression has passed into the Punjab hills, but another is approaching Baluchistan from Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the United Provinces, and local in Assam, Bengal, the east and north Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province. A A few falls have also occurred in Malabar, Chief amounts are:—Silchar, Barisal one inch; Narayanganj two; Berrhampore, Dinajpur a half; Hazaribagh one; Purnea, Naya Dumka a half; Gaya one inch; Ranchi, Darbhanga, Patna, Gorakhpur Allahabad, Meerut a quarter; Benares, Roorkee, Mussooree, Chakrata three-quarters; Ambala, Lahore, Sialkot a half; Simla one; Peshawar a quarter; Trivandrum three-quarters. Information is wanting from Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 16th MAR 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire —	..	5?.0	90	..	9.91	+0.1?
Do. (—)	..	..	..	..	..	+0 10
Jask —	80.2	63.9	55	..	6.56	+3.27
Do. (—)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat —	80.8	71.0	48	..	0.79	—2.62
Do. (—)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan —	78.4	57.0	..	..	1.93	+.84
Rawalpindi —	66.7	49.5	70	..	5.16	—0.46
Lahore —	72.1	51.6	73	..	2.69	+0.19
Hissar —	80.4	53.2	55	..	1.62	0
Ambala —	80.6	56.0	56	..	2.98	—0 94
Delhi —	78.8	60.8	55	..	1.86	—0 19
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra —	80.0	64.1	46	..	1.75	+0.16
Mainpuri —	82.1	61.0	43	..	1.35	—0.78
Jhansi —	82.6	65.1	54	..	0.93	—0.72
Cawnpore —	81.4	62.5	60	..	1.08	—0.80
Allahabad —	85.8	66.1	78	..	0.47	—1.22
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad —	86.9	1.8	17	..	0.78	—0.27
Karachi —	83.7	70.1	61	..	0.45	—0.86
Ajmer —	80.0	59.7	46	..	2.30	+1.20
Jaipur —	80.2	53 4	30	..	2.08	+1.14
Kotah —	80.	62.6	48	..	1.82	+0.80
Mount Abu —	68.2	53.4	28	..	0.73	—7.86
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj —	87.	66.5	93	..	0.06	—8.42
Dwarka —	81.7	73.7	75	..	1.64	+0.42
Veraval —	80.6	70.8	80	..	0.76	+0.78
Rajkot —	83.1	63.6	62	..	2.10	+1.05
Bhavnagar Para —	81.2	66.0	76	..	3.68	+2.20
Surat —	86.3	70.3	88	..	4.06	+2.65
Ahmedabad —	90.1	67.1	71	..	1.30	+0.66
Deesa —	90.2	69.0	62	..	0.06	—0.46
Neemuch —	81.6	61.2	63	..	3.15	+2.27
Indore —	83.6	61.1	52	..	4.89	+3.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore —	92.8	61.7	58	..	1.06	—1.47
Saugor —	91.2	61.0	36	..	0.09	—1.48
Hosangabad —	91.1	59.4	53	..	2.68	+1.03
Khandwa —	93.3	68.8	59	..	6.60	+5.39
Akola —	95.2	69.8	44	..	1.71	—1.23
Amraoti —	94.6	66.5	46	..	3.91	+0.80
Nagpur —	97.7	63.6	31	..	0.82	—1.5
Chanda —	101.1	64.0	35	..	1.10	—1 44
Raipur —	91	70.8	55	..	0.18	—1.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay —	84.0	74.4	88	..	1.50	+0.86
Ratnagiri —	87.1	72.1	78	..	0.78	—0.52
Marmugoa —	85.3	78.8	84	..	5.91	+2.07
Karwar —	89.6	71.8	92	..	5.11	+1.07
DECCAN & SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
Hyderabad —	95 2	64.2	40	..	1.82	+0.75
Malegaon —	93.0	56.0	21	..	4 13	+2.06
Ahmednagar —	92.0	54.4	51	..	2.58	+1.37
Poona —	97.0	58	30	..	2.72	+1.67
Sholapur —	94.4	64.5	48	..	2.49	+1.06
Bijapur —	92.7	59 5	65	..	2.57	+0.81
Belgaum —	93.8	67.8	28	..	3.14	+0 72
Aurangabad —	101.9	63.5	27	..	1.87	+0. 9
Nizamabad(Indur)	98.8	68.2	40	..	8.01	+0 98
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore —	89.0	74.8	77	..	0 21	+3.77
Calicut —	89.0	76.1	82	..	19.46	+12.73
Cochin —	93.8	79.4	77	..	19.60	0.01
Colombo —	87.0	73.5	96	0.29	27.77	—0.88
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam —	91.8	76 7	81	..	11.78	4.93
Bellary —	103	70 5	41	..	6.31	+3 3
Cuddapah —	102.1	76.8	61	..	9.63	+4.6
Madras —	8.4	4 5	86	..	23 24	+6.18
Bangalore —	92.8	67.5	78	..	7.03	+5.4
Coimbatore —	97.2	70.6	79	..	6.31	+0.12
Trichinopoly —	98 6	77.0	77	..	21.96	+13.56
Negapatam —	9..0	80.0	75	..	25.97	+25.44



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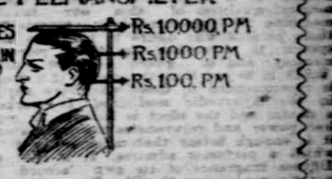

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LALA LAJPATRAI ON REFORMS.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTENTION AND SPIRIT.

We give below a part o fthe interview which Lala Lajpatrai gave to a representative of "The Tribune":—

R. It has been said in connection with the Reforms that the future of India is in our hands to make or unmake. Do you think that the Government of India Act has really placed so much power and opportunities in our hands as to make the observation in any way correct, except of course so far as it expresses an oft-repeated truism."

L.—"Well, the first observation stands good inspite of its being a common truism I don't know yet how many opportunities the Reform Act gives us. From my experience of the past and from what is transpiring in the process of introducing the Reforms I cannot be very hopeful of the reforms being carried out in the spirit which inspired the legislation. I am prepared to give the fullest credit to the members of the bureaucracy for honest intentions. But habits and traditions of a century cannot be eradicated in a day and unless extreme care is taken in making selections of officers with whom will rest the inauguration of the Scheme the Scheme may come to nothing inspite of its good intention. But what I am most afraid of is not the attitude of the officials so much as that of such of mycountrymen as are already in the running for office. Their pronouncement in Imperialism is not very encouraging and they are giving indications of bureaucrats in embuyo. I don't mind the slow development of self-governing institutious but I bate to think that the Democrats of yesterday are coming to end into imperialists of to-morrow. What we have so far been objecting to is not so much the agency as the spirit of the Government. The world is marching towards a wider and more comprehensive democracy, and it will be a shame if young India throws in her lot with the reactionaries of the world."

R.—"You must have seen the resolution on the Reforms adopted by the Congress at the last Amritsar Session. May I know what you think of it? I may tell you that the resolution has been criticised and very strongly criticised too at least in some quarters as failing to give a correct lead to the country in the matter of the Reforms".

L.—"I am sorry I have not been able yet to read the resolution or the proceedings though I have read the criticisms. I am a fraid we are getting into the habit use of hair-splitting and have already begun to indulge in the worst party tactics of the West."

R.—"You are, I understand, for working the Reforms, I mean, make the best of them as far as it lies in our power. But do you think that with a divided purse and all the subjects yielding revenue being reserved it will be possible for Ministers in charge of transferred portfolios,—such as education, sanitation, etc.,—to succeed in rendering any real service to the country?"

L.—"I am not yet prepared to express any opinion on the latter part of the question but I may add, by way of explanation, that I am in favour of working the Reforms in a genuine spirit of co-operation, provided that it is made possible for us by the Government. The atempt to exclude the Nationalists from any participation in the framing of the Rules is not helping. And for that I am inclined to hold the Moderate leaders as much responsible as the Government."

R.—"But how do you hold the Moderate leaders responsible?"

L.—"Considering the present relations of the Moderate leaders with the Government it is the duty of the Moderate leaders to insist, and to insist emphatically, that the Committees selected to consider and draft the Rules are representative of all sections of the country's political opinion. Besides making themselves liable to lack of this insistence the Moderate members of the Imperial Legislative Council are running a great risk in that if the Rules fail to satisfy the country, they shall have to shoulder the whole responsibility single-handed and lose even the confidence that they at present enjoy in the country."

R.—"During the last few months it is not unoften that we have heard that so long as the repetition of the Punjab horrors is not made an absolute impossibility no amount of reforms will help the country much. In reply to this is has been asserted in responsible quarters that the Reforms Act will make the perpetration of such atrocities as we had witnessed in this province an impossible thing in future. What do you think of these views and what is your opinion in the matter?"

L.—"I don't think that the Reform Act in itself contains anything which will make the repetition of these atrocities impossible. All that it does is that it gives more extended representation of Indian opinion in the Executive Council. But what is likely to make the recurrence of these atrocities impossible is the spirit of the people. I am not prepared to think that the English people are lacking in intellgience."

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TAIL WATER AT KHAPOLI.

PROTEST AGAINST GRANT OF MONOPOLY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to Mr. H. F. Knight, Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Mr. H. F. Knight under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Bombay, as regards the grant of monopoly of the use of tail water at Khopali:—

My Committee had specificially asked in their letter of the 26th January, 1920, (1) if the Government had informed the public of their intention to grant a monopoly for the use of the tail water available from the Tata Hydro Electric Turbines at Khapoli before the recent Press Note was issued, and invited tenders for the same and also (2) for reasons which were instrumental in formulation of the proposal to give away the monopoly of what practically amounts to the waters of a river.

My Committee are sorry that the information asked for by them has not been supplied and that the Government have merely stated that they had considered the effect of a monopoly and had advisedly decided to create monopoly in order to secure the fullest utilisation for industrial purposes of all the water available. Even if it were considered necessary in the interests of industrial development that "one company should control the whole supply and develop the industrial area proposed" it was certainly possible to advertise the fact openly to the public before monopoly was decided to be given to one particular concern. It is mentioned in your reply that if members of the Association have in view any water needing industry, they have only to apply to the company which has every interest in developing the area and utilising all the water as soon as possible. This is an obvious prosposition which did not require any explanatory comment. My Committee are however opposed to the principle underlying this proposition viz the grant of a monopoly to an individual concern which would thus be in a position to dictate its terms to other industrial concerns. As my Committee had pointed out in their previous letter these tail-waters are in the nature of a river, the monopoly of which should not be given to any one concern to the exclusion of others. The magnitude of these tail-waters may be realised from the fact that the daily quantity of water passing Khapoli and likely to pass at Andhra Velly is as follows:—

Hydro-Electric:—One hundred million gallons a day.

Andhra Velly:—One hundred and twenty million gallons a day.

Total 2220 million gallons a day.

This quantity compared with the total quantity of 40 million gallons per day brought to Bombay means about 5½ times the Bombay supply. Bombay contains a population of about 12 lakhs, 85 mills and numerous other factories. The fact therefore of the quantity sought to be disposed of being 5½ times the total day water supply of Bombay, will give one an idea of the absurdity of giving the monopoly of this entire supply to a single company. Moreover, taking the royalty at Rs. 5,000 per hundred million gallons of Hydro-Electric-Water, the price of the water that would be supplied works out to about Re. 1 for 6 million Gallons against annas for 1,000 Gallons in Bombay, nearly three thousand times less than the rate prevalent in Bombay.

My Committee therefore again emphasize their formed protest against the proposal and desire to point out that it would be neither fair nor equtable to the cause of industrial development in the Presidency to give the monopoly of such tail-waters to any particular concern.

My Committee, in conclusion, would beg that Government would be pleased to postpone the final decision of this matter pending an appeal they are making to the Government of India.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effect from 1st April 1920. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking:—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 300 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scal will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April, 1920, the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply

These rates are inclusive of terminal charg of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY.
Agent.
E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 29th January, 1920. 9304

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1920.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will commence during the first week in April.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 27th March, 1920.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1920, at 6.30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

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The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Rules, 1916-1917.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhane,
Bombay, 13th March, 1920. 9359

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A DRAFTSMAN on salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75. The man should be thoroughly acquainted with road and building works with an experience of not less than 5 years in any of the Divisional Office. He must be a passed Sub-Overseer from any of the recognized institutions of a certified draftsman from J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. The post is permanent and pensionable on an approved service.

(Sd.) A. R. PIMPRIKER,
Vice Chairman,
9428 District Board Buldana (Berar)).

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—Hindoo or Parsee, experienced in law, trade business and correspondence, to bring reports of all merchants in Bombay. Salary more than Rs. 100 according qualifications. See personally with testimonials SETH NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, opposite Nagdevi. 9443

FOR SALE.

REAL CARRARA MARBLE SQUARE TILES, nine inches to 26 inches, one inch thick also big marble slabs, 4 feet to 12 feet long 2½ to 8 feet wide one to 4 inches thick, big stock shipped by our Genoa Branch is now offered for sale very cheap. Please apply early as sales effected every day at our Warehouse.

Apply to:—
KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 9309

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
LAND AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

A BEAUTIFUL piece of LAND, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards, partly built upon, most centrally situated, having a frontage of about 250 feet on Lamington Road, suitable for motor show rooms.

Apply for further particulars:
CHINOY & DIVECHA,
Architects,
375, Hornby Road.
9206

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned unserviceable stores and should reach the undersigned not later than noon MONDAY, 22nd March, 1920, at which time and date they will be opened. Covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Unserviceable stores". To each tender should be attached a bank receipt to effect that a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been deposited in the Bank to account of Government. This receipt will be returned duly endorsed with power to withdraw the said amount in case the tender is not accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tenders.

Conditions of sale as follows:—

Chalan will be issued by this office for removal of stores as soon as the full value for the stores in question has been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

(2) All the wires and loose stores lying ½ at Chhor and ½ at Deesa must be cleared by the purchaser within two months after full value of stores has first been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

(3) The obsolete posts now in situ will have to be dug up and removed by the purchaser within 6 months after their full value has first been paid into Bank of Bombay.

(4) After obtaining chalan from this office for removal of stores the purchaser will have to report himself to the Superintendent, Ajmer Division and be guided by the orders of that Officer with regard to the removal of stores in question.

(5) Failure to comply with the above conditions will entail forfeiture to Government of the Deposit of Rs. 1,500 otherwise the Bank receipt for this amount will be made over to the successful tenderes after all the stores have been cleared.

LIST OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

42.81 tons. wire iron 900 lbs. per mile.
170.89 tons. wire iron 600 lbs. per mile.
50.00 pounds wire steel 300 lbs. per mile.
50.00 pounds wire steel 450 lbs. per mile.
25 broken cast iron sockets.
34 broken cast iron sockets cross feet.
58 wrought iron couplings.
110 wrought hooked clamps.
9 cast iron screw piles.
2395 obsolete telegraph posts standing on line between Chhor and Deesa.

(Sd.) W. SHARPE,
Director, Telegraph Engineering
Western Circle.
9482

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Indo-British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will, from Thursday next, the 18th instant, be REMOVED from 70, Apollo Street to LIPTON'S BUILDING, No. 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Signed) R. PRATAPGIRJI & Co.,
The Indo-British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
S. M. KIRTIKAR,
Manager.
9494

WANTED

WANTED—CARGO for Hongkong and Singapore our steamer s.s. "NAMAMARU" will arrive on or before 20th March 1920, and will leave for Hongkong on 25th March 1920.

For particulars write to—
VALIMOHAMED HAJI GANNY,
39, Bhandari Street, Bombay. 9478

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company are now open.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & Co.,
Agents.
9483

AMALGAMATION.

A. & J. MAIN & CO., LTD.,
AND
SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG WITHWORTH & CO. LTD. (ENGINE WORKS DEPT:)

THE above business having been amalgamated, the Company will now trade under the name of:—
ARMSTRONGS & MAIN, LTD.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 8991 in respect of one share of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, in the name of Ramchandra Krishna Kambli, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
9486

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the Construction of Storm-Water Drains on the East of B. B. & C. I. Railway Lines from Water-Course No. 49 to a distance of 1,895 feet southwards, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 24th day of March, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th March, 1920. 9487

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in Form F-1 (percentage rate) superscribed "Tender for the Bhima River Causeway, Pandharpur" will be received by the Undersigned at Sholapur up to 3 p.m. on 27th March, 1920, for the construction of the Causeway over the River Bhima at Pandharpur.

2. The estimated cost of the work is approximately Rs. 61,800.

3. The plans, estimate, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of Tender obtained at Rs. 1-4-0 each from the Executive Engineer's Office on any day, holidays excepted.

4. Every Tender must be accompanied with Rs. 620 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which will be converted into security deposit. 5 per cent. will be deducted from all bills as security deposit till the sum of Rs. 247 is made up including the earnest money converted into deposit.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Chief Engineer. The right is reserved of rejecting any Tender without giving reasons.

H. B. PARIKH,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.
9492

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913
AND
OF THE MACDONALD HOSIERY MILLS, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
SALE OF MINOR DEBTS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the remaining claims against the Contributories of this Company for the balance of calls ordered to be recovered from them by the High Court, amounting to about Rs. 1,380.

They must reach the undersigned by the 25th of March, 1920, accompanied with 10 per cent. of the amount offered as earnest money. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. The earnest money will be returned in case of offers not accepted whilst in the case of the accepted offer, the balance will have to be paid within a week from the date of acceptance. Full particulars of the names and addresses of and the amounts due by the several contributories can be had at the Office No. 57, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of March 1920.

N. H. MOOS,
9457 Official Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription list will open on the 18th March, 1920, and will be closed on 25th March 1920 or earlier.

PROSPECTUS
OF

The Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . Rs. 40,00,000

Divided into 80,000 Shares of Rs 50 Each.

Sixty thousand shares have already been applied for and will be allotted in full. The remaining 20,000 shares are now offered for subscription. The amount payable on the same is as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share on application
Rs. 15 per share on allotment

and the balance by two calls of Rs. 12-8-0 each when necessary but at intervals of not less than three months.

The right of voting at General Meeting is one vote for every share.

DIRECTORS.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay, Chairman.
CURSONDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.
MADHAVJI HARIRAM, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
MOOLJI HARIDAS, Esq., Merchant, Deongersey Road, Bombay.
VALLABHDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL, Esq., Solicitor, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Ex-Officio, Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:

Messrs. TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL AND CO.,
105-107, Samuel Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

105—107, SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to purchase from Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal for a total sum of Rs. 14,00,000/- the mills and factories formerly known as the Tyabi Mills together with the ginning factory attached thereto and the land, buildings and fixtures thereof and the engine, boiler, machinery and gearing of the said Mill, situate at Hathrass in the United Provinces which Mr Toolsidas Tejpal has contracted to purchase for the same sum. The assets to be taken over by the Company consist of:—

(a) Leasehold land admeasuring 18 bighas and 19 biswas approximately.
(b) Mill buildings standing thereon of substantial structure with other appurtenant buildings including extensive godowns, offices, residence and store rooms.
(c) Machinery consisting of engines, boilers, etc., 14648 spindles and complete ginning factory with 40 gins with necessary gearing.

It is also intended to put up a weaving plant of 500 looms for which there is ample room in the mill premises and the engine has also power available to drive the same. Some further necessary alterations and additions have to be made and when that is done the Company will own a first class spinning and weaving mill in that Province at a cost considerably below the real value.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(a) Contract dated the 20th day of February 1920 between the said Toolsidas Tejpal and the Company for the sale of the said Mills and assets to the Company. The purchase price payable to the said Toolsidas Tejpal is Rs. 14,00,000 in cash.

(b) Agreement dated the 20th day of February 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal carrying on business under the style or firm of Toolsidas Tejpal & Co., of the other part, for the appointment of the latter as the Agent of the Company for a period of 5½ years upon the terms that he is to be paid a remuneration of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company (subject to a minimum of Rs. 24,000 per annum) a commission of 2½ per cent. on the total cost of all engine, boilers and other machinery which might hereafter from time to time be purchased and on the total cost of the buildings and works that might hereafter from time to time be erected purchased or owned for the purpose of the said Company and also on the additions, alterations, extensions and improvements which might hereafter from time to time be made to such buildings works etc., and also on the total cost of any factories or works for ginning, etc., which might hereafter be erected started, purchased or owned by the Company, and an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem or such larger sum as from time to time be fixed by the Directors.

The following are the provisions of the Company's Articles relative to the share qualification and remuneration of the Directors:—

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the board attended by him.

The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription of this issue on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 40,000 shares.

The rate which the Company may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in the Company is by the Articles not to exceed 1 per cent.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 15,000.

One of the Directors, viz.: Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal is interested in the promotion of the Company as vender to the extent already stated, and also as the Agent of the said Company. Mr. Devidas, Motiram Dalal another of the Directors is a partner in the firm of Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the registered office of the Company or at the office of the Company's solicitors during usual business hours.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

This prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated the 13th day of March, 1920.

(Sd.) TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
(Sd.) CURSONDAS TEJPAL,
(Sd.) MADHAVJI HARIRAM,
(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS,
(Sd.) VALLABHDAS TEJPAL,
(Sd.) DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL,
(Sd.) TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL. 9478

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, a receipt of five Crecent shares, standing in Chokshi Dhayabhai Bhaichand, name, and one receipt, of Fazal share, standing in, Alimahomed Ayubabhai, name, have been LOST. Kindly send them at following address, who have found them.

I.—Crescent Share No. 6575, 6576, 12012, 1213, 12081. Receipt No. 1709.
II.—Fazal Share No. 752 Receipt No. 1984.

Address:—
JIVATLAL PURTAPSHI DALAL,
9476 Kharacuva Post No. 2.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that VALLABHDAS NANE HAND MEHTA, who was a cashier in our Office has left our service since 10th instant and whomsoever deals with him in any transaction will do so on his account and risk.

MANGALDAS CHIMANLAL & Co.,
9469

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE registered office of the above Company has been removed to 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 17th instant.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.
17-3-1920,
Bombay. 9483

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in hatten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.
9464

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

WANTED AT ONCE—A LABORATORY ASSISTANT for the Bombay Municipal Laboratory. Applicants should have had a sound training in Bacteriology and Pathology. One with practical experience in the examination of water milk, blood, urine, sewage, etc., will be preferred. Initial pay Rs. 50—5—75. Rs. 20 war allowance with prospects of early revision

Apply with testimonials to the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th March, 1920. 9499

NOTICE

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have paid allotment money are requested to take away the allotment letters in exchange for the Kutcha Receipts.

The First Call of Rs. 10 per share has been already made and notices have been posted to all shareholders at their registered addressed. Shareholders are required to pay up their call money on or before the 15th April, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 27th March 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.
39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 9484

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHOKSI PEARL SYNDICATE LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1920. at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Registered Office of the said Company situate at 422, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay to pass the following Special Resolution which was passed by the Board of Directors on the 23rd December 1919:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

"As the Company do not intend to commence and carry on business, and as the money realised is already refunded the Company be fully dissolved."

And if the above resolution is passed by the requisite majority at this Meeting a second Meeting to confirm the resolution will be held on the same day and at the same place at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated Bombay 12th March, 1920.

(Sd.) JIVANCHAND LALLUBHAI & Co.
Agents.
9489 The Choksi Pearl Syndicate Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of (1) a vacant plot of land, admeasuring 445 square yards or thereabouts situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort and (2) Land, admeasuring 1 Acre and 22 Guntha or thereabouts with a bungalow and chawls built thereon and situate in the Village of Kirole Ghatcooper, in Taluka Salsette. Intending buyers are requested to apply for particulars to the undersigned at their Office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, during office hours.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorney's for the Owner.
9418

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHIRAGLAL KALIDAS contracted with our clients, KHATRI HAJIBHAI SULLEMAN and NOORBAI, wife of Khatri Hajibhai Sulleman, for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property, all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax, but now freehold land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon, being part of a certain range of buildings consisting of six compartments or divisions situate, lying and being at Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, fronting the said lane, on the North side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring fifty-seven feet and nine inches in length and twelve feet and three inches in breadth, including 85 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 2518 and Street Nos. 36, 38, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 461, Old Survey Nos. 672, 673 and New Survey No. 8784, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, four feet in breadth, to be used in common as well by the said Dhirajlal Kalidas, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns as by the owners of the other five houses or compartments of the said range, on or towards the South by the Police Court Lane aforesaid, on or towards the East by the house of Mr. Shapurji Manekji Baliwalla and on or towards the West by the house of Dossabhoy Rattonji.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1920.
9491

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ATMARAM JANARDHAN KARANDIKER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, gift, bequest, inheritance, lease, possession or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST:—All those the several pieces or parcels of Government Alienated land or ground together with the house and cattle shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khaira, the Hamlet of Kelva, in the Registration Sub-District of Mahim, in the Taluka of Mahim, in the District of Thana, admeasuring (fifty-five) acres and twenty-six and three-fourths gunthas or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana as follows:—

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Hissa Nos.	Area A.	Area G.	Assessment Rs.	as.	ps.
2533	397	5	0	8	0	2	0
	,,	,,		1			
2515	392	9	3	10	2	9	0
2542	403	1	3	39	18	0	0
	,,	,,		14½			
2548	404	3	0	25	2	9	0
2791	499	2	10	11	8	1	0
	,,	,,		27			
2375	350	1	1	6	4	2	0
2537	399	1	5	1½	19	0	0
2538	400	1	2	20	14	0	0
	,,	,,		4			
2554	406	5	1	34	1	8	0
	,,	,,		4			
2511	402	1	1	16½	3	12	0
	,,	,,		2½			
2522	395	5	0	23	0	8	0
2543	403	2	0	7½	0	4	0
2545	403	4	0	28	0	12	0
2794	500	2	0	23¾	0	12	0
2795	501	1	0	2¼	0	3	0
	,,	,,		¼			
2797	501	3	0	27½	1	4	0
2798	502	1	0	7¼	0	4	0
2810	502	3	0	33¾	0	12	0
3021	622	1	0	6	0	2	0
2510	392	4	0	4	0	1	0
2511	392	5	0	10	0	3	0
2512	392	6	0	30	0	9	0
2514	392	8	3	24	2	13	0
2547	404	2	2	1	8	6	0
	,,	,,		7			
2792	499	3	12	9	9	10	0

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Gavthan land or ground together with Vadge standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khere near the Hamlet of Kelva, in the Registration Sub-District of Mahim, in the Taluka of Mahim, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement about 2 gunthas, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Entry No. , Survey No. , Hissa No. , Assessment Rs. , and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of B. Atmaram, on or towards the West by the land bearing Survey No. 325, on or towards the North by the property of B. Atmaram, and on or towards the South by Gavthan land and the well of the Local Board.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1920.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9452

OUR IDEAL—
Perfection produces Popularity
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(Copy filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Bihar and Orissa.)

PROSPECTUS.

The Kirtyanand Iron and Steel Works, Ltd.

CAPITAL - - - - - - Rs. 50,00,000

Divided into 10,000 seven percent Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 40,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each.

Present Issue Rs. 30,00,000 in Ordinary Shares.

Payable Rs. 10 per share with application, Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance on calls of Rs. 10 each at an interval of not less than 30 days.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

(1) THE HON'BLE RAJA KIRTYANAND SINHA BAHADUR, Banaili, (Purnea), Chairman.
(2) S. C. GHOSE, ESQ., late Special Officer with the Railway Board, and formerly General Manager of B. K. A.K., K.F. & B.D.R. Railways, Calcutta, Deputy Chairman.
(3) SYED HASAN IMAM, ESQ., Bar-at-Law, Patna.
(4) THE HON'BLE RAI PURNENDU NARAIN SINHA, BAHADUR, Vakil, Patna.
(5) G. H. LEE, ESQ., B.S.c.,M.E. (U.S.A.), Calcutta.
(6) R. C. PANDIT, ESQ., Patna.

MANAGING AGENTS:
PANDIT & Co., Bankipore and Calcutta.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE STANDARD INVESTMENT TRUSTEE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LD.,
343, Winchester House, London, E.C.

BANKERS:
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Calcutta.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay.
THE BANK OF BEHAR, LIMITED, Bankipore.

SOLICITORS:
H. N. DATTA & Co., Calcutta.

BROKERS:
R. P. SHROFF & SONS, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS:
S. R. BATLIBOI & Co., Incorporated Accountants, Calcutta.

CONSULTING ENGINEER:
G. H. LEE, ESQ., B.SC., M. E., (U.S.A.).

REGISTERED OFFICE:
BANKIPORE (BIHAR AND ORISSA.)

BRANCH OFFICE:
8, LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

OBJECT.

The object of the Company has been fully set out in the Memorandum of Association but speaking generally it is mainly to carry on the trade or business of iron masters, steel makers, steel converters, miners, colliery, proprietors, coke manufacturers, galvanisers, and iron and steel founders.

There is immense opening in India for a Company making iron and steel goods. The value of yearly imports into India of these come up to Rs. 73,228,840 (not including he price of machinery, cutlery, hardware, Railway plant and rolling stock and Mill work) on the average of years 1909-13, and this Company is being established for the purpose of making steel and iron goods to meet the requirements of railways, mills, factories, new buildings, etc. With the industrial development that is taking place in India the demands, for such goods will contioue to increase.

In the first instance, and to start with, this Company will not manufacture pig iron, but has made arrangement for supply of pig iron, scrap iron and steel, of which there is plentiful supply. Negotiations are also satisfactorily progressing for securing iron ore, manganese, and coal mines, for which further capital will be raised as soon as certain details have been settled.

In the meanwhile, the works will consist of (1) Iron Foundry, (2) Steel Fouodry, (3) Forge shop, (4) Machine shop, (5) Sheet metal and Galvanizing shops, (6) Bar Mills, (and (7) pattern shop.

The works are being designed on up to-date and according to modern practice and will be fitted with most up-to-date machinery and plant from Europe and America so as to be able to turn out materials at a moderate cost and on a fairly large scale.

SITUATION OF THE WORKS.

The works will be situated in the heart of the Coal district on the main line of the E. I. Railway, in the vicinity of Sitarampur, at a village called Alladihi, where suitable land is available and water can be had at a reasonable cost. The works are intended to be connected with the railway by a siding, which will be arranged with the railway authorities on usual assisted siding terms.

There will be no difficulty in acquiring laod, etc., as the promoters have already arranged this.

CAPITAL AND EXPENDITURE.

The capital cost will, for the present, be not more than Rs. 30,00,000, of which Rs. 22,00,000 will be invested in the shops, staff quarters, offices, etc., as detailed below:—

	Rs.	
PRODUCTIVE WORKS—		
Pattern Shop	32,730	
Iron Foundry	1,80,260	
Steel Foundry	2,55,550	
Machine Shop	2,67,260	
Forge Shop	18,150	
Sheet Metal Shop	53,800	
Bar Mills	3,02,000	
Total	11,09,750	11,09,750
NON-PRODUCTIVE DEPARTMENTS—	Rs.	Rs.
General Offices	63,150	
Gas Producer's Department	45,000	
Boiler, power house and pumping	2,21,800	
Erection Charges	1,00,000	
Miscellaneous such as gantry crane, tracks, wagons locomotives	2,25,000	
Bungalows, staff quarters and a small hospital	2,25,000	
Contingent expenses	2,10,000	
Total	10,89,950	10,89,950
Grand Total		21,99,700
Or in round figures		22,00,000
Brokerage and preliminary expenses		1,35,000
Add working capital	5,00,000	
Grand Total		28,35,000

The cost of machinery, plant structures, materials, as well as the cost of erection, fitting, transport have all been taken on a liberal scale. The working capital has been taken at Rs. 5,00,000.

This can be increased if necessary hereafter but it has been thought advisable to keep it at a low figure in the first instance as with a ready sale for manufactured out put a larger working capital is not likely to be required.

Therefore, shares for Rs. 30,00,000 only are being issued at present.

Rs. 10,00,000 have already been subscribed for by the promoters and their friends, but as it is desireable that the general public should have the opportunity to subscribe to a concern like this, Rs. 20,00,000 are being offered to them at par, in spite of the fact that application are being offered to them at par.

EARNINGS.

The sales value of the products of the various departments, as summarised from a very carefully prepared detailed estimate, which has been in hand for some time past, is as under:—

	Rs.
From Iron Foundry	4,81,250
From Steel Foundry	13,58,500
From Machine Shop	6,73,750
From Forge Shop	46,200
From Sheet Metal Shop	60,156
From Bar Mills	7,28,062
Total	33,47,918

These figures have been arrived at by taking the prices of the articles, to be manufactured, at low rates.

COST OF OPERATION.

The operating cost has been calculated under the various heads on a liberal estimate and care has been taken that if there is a mistake it is on the side of overestimate.

	Rs.
Pattern shop will cost in operating	3,562
Iron Foundry will cost ,, ,,	4,36,150
Steel Foundry will cost ,, ,,	8,59,474
Machine shop will cost ,, ,,	6,06,471
Forge shop will cost ,, ,,	42,585
Sheet Metal Shop ,, ,,	52,387
Bar Mills ,, ,,	6,96,899
General Offices ,, ,,	54,288
Gas Producer's Dept. ,, ,,	67,625
Total	28,19,244

The cost of operation in each case includes cost of raw material, labour, supervision, management, power, depreciation on machinery, structures and plant and interest on capital; and as far as can be foreseen, every other contingency has been taken into account. The cost of operating the Power House has not been shewn separately as it has been distributed between and included in the cost of operation of each department, consuming power and water.

SUMMARY.

	Rs.
Capital expenditure	28,35,000
Earnings	33,47,900
Cost of operation	28,20,000
Estimated net profit	5,27,900

NETT RETURN

Thus the estimated nett return will be over Rs. 5,00,000, which on a capital outlay of Rs. 30,00,000 works out to 17 per cent.; this when added to 6 per cent. interest on capital outlay, already accounted for under "operating expenses," makes the total nett return nearly 25 per cent (viz., 23 per cent.).

MANAGEMENT.

The management will be conducted by the Board ofDirectors, through their Managing Agents, Messrs. Pandit & Co., and the Deputy Chairman will be working Directors and will be in constant touch with the Managing Agents and the Consulting Engineers.

An agreement will be excecuted between Messrs. Pandit & Co. and the Kirtyanand Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., appointing the formerManaging Agents of the works on terms and conditions laid down in the Articles of Association. The Director, on behalf of the Managing Agents, will be Mr. Ram Chandra Pandit, who has considerable experience in finance and businesss having been the General Manager of the Baok of Behar, Ld.

CHAIRMAN AND DY. CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble Raja Kirtyanand Sinha Bahadur of Banaili, at whose initiative and enterprise the works are being started, will be the Chairman of the Board of Director.

Mr. S. C. Ghose, late Special Officer with the Railway Board will be the Deputy Chairman of the Company.

CONSULTING ENGINEER IN INDIA.

Mr. G. H. Lee, B. S.c., M.E., (U.S.A), who has had 15 years experience as Engineer and Manager of Steel and manufacturing plants in U.S.A., has been appointed Consulting Engineer and has also joined the Board of Directors. The plans and estimates have been worked out by him in detail and the construction and fitting up of the workshops and the erection of machinery will be under his supervision. An experienced general manager and his Chief Assistants will be obtained either from England or America. Suitable men are available.

* Even if the working capital be 10 lakhs and the capital Rs. 35,00,000, the nett return of 5 lakhs will amount to 20 per cent, including 6 per cent included in operating expenses.

LONDON AGENTS.

The London Agents of this Company will be Messrs. The Standard Unvestment Trustee & Agency Co., Ld., of London, with which is associated the firm of Messrs. Lyle and Browne, Consulting Engineers. Mr. Browne was the Loco. Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, for a number of years, and the Jamalpur shops, which contain steel furnaces, rolling mills, etc., were under his control. Col, George Huddleston, C.I.E. who held the position of the Acting Agent of the E.I. Railway, at the time he retired from India is a Director of the Agency Co. The London Agents and Messrs. Lyle and Browne will be consulted freely and whenever necessary, they will take expert advice in the interests of the Iron Works.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION & REMUNERATION.

The Directors qualifications has been fixed at their holding 20 shares.

None of the Directors have any other interest in the Company than the expected profits on the shares held by him except Mr. R. C. Pandit, who is a member of the firm of the managing agents, and Mr. G. H. Lee, who is the Consulting Engineer. Each director will receive a remuneration of Rs. 25 for every meeting attended by him. The Deputy Chairman will receive special remuneration for being the working Director of the Company.

An agreement has been entered into between Babu Ram Chandra Pandit, and the promoters to acquire from the former all necessary land, for purposes of the Compny on terms which have been embodied in a deed, that can be inspected at the registered office of the Company.

VOTES OF MEMBERS.

On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for every preference share, and one vote for every ordinary share up to one thousand and one additional vote for every ten shares after that.

The Company will proceed to alottment as soon as applications for shares for Rs. 10 lakhs have been received as it is proposed to start some of the works early.

The preliminary expenses are expected to be Rs. 15,000.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached herewith and forms part of this Prospectus.

Brokerage, commission, etc., will not exceed 4 per cent.

Dated 20th February, 1920.

Application forms can be had of

MESSRS. R. P. SHROFF & SONS,
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, BOMBAY.

and

COTTON AND SILK MILLS

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), and Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitt Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10924 square yards bearing New Survey No. 7084 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 504 and 504A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Subdistrict of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West by fields and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY:—Piece of land situate at Mali Manjeri in Tukdi and Pottikdi Poona, Taluka Haveli, bearing Survey No 17 admeasuring acres 2 Gunthas 24 and 3 (bighe) assessment Rs. 6 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land and buildings of Shival otibe on the South by the Public Road going from East to West, on the North the land of Rana Laxman and on the West by the 1/3rd portion (of the land in the said Survey Nos.) belonging to the Narshinghji Mills, (2) Piece of Maharki Vatan land bearing Survey No. 18 being a Vatan to Mahar sadmeasuring 11¼ acres Assessment (Nil) bounded on the East by the Vatan land of Maharas bearing Survey No. 19, on the South by the Public Road, on the West by Survey No. 17 and on the North by the river Mulla Nutha. Both pieces of land are subject to the Lease dated the 18th April, 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company Limited and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

9360

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHINABHAI VIRJI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka Salsette, District Thana in the Registration Sub-district Kurla, District Thana containing by admeasurement 11,676½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing the following Entry and other numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.
495	39	2	1 to 6
1491	38	1	2
1491	38	1	1
1565	44	2	—
565	45	9	
1400	121	21	

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-district Kurla, District Thana containing by admeasurement 12,493 square yards or thereabouts and bearing the following Entry and other numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.
395	37	-	5
401	38	2	-
		4	
405	39	3	
		8	

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARJIVAN alias VITHALDAS PURSHOTAM has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date thereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of permanent Khoti Tenure, whereof the Khot is Abdulhamid Habibbhoy with a bungalow, outhouse, well and trees standing thereon, situate at Kaneri (Borivli), in the Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasurement 4,600 sqr. yards or thereabouts and bearing Nos. 57 and 32 together with two-thirds of 454 square yards of land, being the area of half the common passage towards the South leading to the Public Road and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land belonging to Harjivan alias Vithaldas Purshotam, on the West by the Railway Line, on the North by the property formerly of Vishwanath Dhondoba Diwadkar, but now of Odhowji Morarji and on the South by the land of Jairam Laxmidas Joshi.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9325

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Grand Auction Sale of Superior Silk, Cotton and Woollen Piece-goods from Bhavnagar State.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen, Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Piece Goods.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th March and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen, silk and cotton piece-goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar in lots to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Fine Opportunity to Rajas, Nawabs and Gentlemen to decorate their Palaces and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Real Italian Marbleware by Known Artists.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Show Rooms, next to Messrs. Automobile Co., Ltd., near the Churni Road Railway Station, Queen's Road (where the consignment has been removed for sale) to close partnership account, by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "Fretali Bondeira."

A very valuable consignment of real Italian marbleware by known artists, on various subjects comprising coloured and white marble statues, figures, pedestals, flower vases, garden flower pots, season statues, garden benches, busts of well known persons, such as General Foch, Diaz, etc., large iron models, birds and animal models, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 21st MARCH, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Club Road, Bycula opposite the Turf Club Office very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome side-board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry lined suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich table obrnaments, carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables long arm easy chairs, sofas, chairs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman; leaving the station.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES SOKA POPLINS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the Insurance Company concerned.

6 Cases each 20 pcs black and coloured Soka Poplins slightly damaged by Seawater No. 1500, 52 inches L. L. Telly's Coods.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED PURMOTTO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 17th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of Sha Runchordas Lavji and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Nemimal Shamdato.

2 cases coloured Purmotto.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES AMERICAN ASSORTED CHOCOLATES.

On THURSDAY the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of the office concerned:—

B B & B—3—3 cases 450 lbs Federal Assorted Chocolates.

B B & B Bombay—4/5—2 cases 300 lbs. Victor Assorted Chocolates.

B B & B Bombay—6—1 case 150 lbs. Victor Assorted Chocolates.

B B & B Bombay—8/12—5 cases 500 lbs Mallards Eagle Chocolates.

B B & B Bombay—12/17—5 cases 500 lbs. Mallards Eagle Chocolates.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Under instructions from the Asstt. C. H. Dept., Storekeeper, Combined Kasbah Depot, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder, Camp near to the G. I. P. Railway Goods yards—

About 925 Blankets, 170 followers and ankle boots, 15 bags Kit, 49 braces, 19 D.T. warm coats, 25 forage caps, 55 D. K. trucks, 220 sunshade helmets, 41 jerseys, 44 S. D. jackets, 95 clasp knives, 12 mittens, 62 mufflers, 14 mosquito nets, 11 overcoats, 255 hats pith, 506 D.K. Shorts, 15 Fl. Shirts, 41 S. D. and D. K. trousers, 29 waterproof sheets, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OR CATCHING FISH, CUTTINGS GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc., Etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th March, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March 1921 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi, cutting grass at Mount Road, Vincent Road, and from the Chinckpogly compound at the junction of De Lisle Road and Arthur Road and at Haines Road, cultivating land at Deonar, and plucking mangoes from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, catching fish in the Dharavi Sluices, cultivating the ground and removing the fruits from Plot No. 1 King Edward Memoral Hospital site at Government Gate Road, Parel.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare opportunity to Rajas, Princes, Nawabs, and wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums, and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, New Queen's Road, Chowpatty, in the Manaap, opposite to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhaudinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhanjee (which has been brought to Bombay, for the purpose of sale), consisting of Bohimian cut glass mirror, bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swings, mirror sofas, and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass, water fountains solid silver hookas, one full sived organ, large show cases, and large glass chandeliers, figures, chairs, big wall mirrors, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY AND ONE MOTOR CAR.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Luximdas Mathuradas, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Mansukhlal Saruphchand:—

2 Ear studs of one diamond about 9 rutties.
1 Pearl necklace of 1 string containing 75 pearls about 70 chows.
4 Pearl bangles about 50 chows.
2 Diamond rings each set with one diamond about 7 and 6 rutties.
1 Parcel of diamond containing 20 diamond about 34 rutties.
1 American motor car 25-30 H.P., 4 cylinder, with carberator, bosh magneto, in good running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, 14 K. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th April next, at 2-3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, very rich glass and porcelainware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs handsome sideboard and dumb-waiters rich Persian and English carpets, rich oil paintings engravings and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, table ornaments old brass ornaments, teapoys carved tables and sofas, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, ice box, meatsafes aluminium utensils garden pots, China mattings etc. etc. the property of the Hon. Justice Sir J. J. Heaton proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHIM FACING THE SEA.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 48 of 1920.

NAVNITLAL CHHOTALAL and another ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

HIRABAI, widow of Chimanlal Chotalal, ... Defendant.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr.,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the order herein dated 24th January 1920 made in the said Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 11th day of April 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the following property on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate lying and being on the western side of Mahim Bazar Road at Mahim in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, of the pension and tenure containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 813, New No. 4024, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 2/1537 together with the messuage tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4140 and Street No. 630, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the seashore on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Edulji Sorabji Dastur and on or towards the South by the property of Dhanjibhoy Jamsedji Jassawala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors for the plaintiffs at their office in 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rooje Manabar Hall, the valuable and handsome blackwood and takwood piano and carved P household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, one full size billiard table by Joan Roberts with balls cues clearking bruces etc. complet handsome China and Japanese vases handsome engravings and pictures china bath tubs, dressing and washing tables, almirahs, bedsteads, cooking utensils etc etc the property of W. S. Millard Esqr. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred English built brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKINGS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, BRACES, HANDKERCHIEVES, AMERICAN GARTER, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order and on account of the concerned.

3 cases 68 by 69 drawers in boxes.
1 cases No. 3006 stockings about 130 boxes and about 51 boxes, 18 by 26 black shirts.
3 cases stockings in bundles different sizes also garter Bristols and handkerchieves.
1 case stockes No. 9 G, 11 and 12 G., 3807 and 3796 bracess in boxes, handkerchieves in boxes No. 1418-1413/14, 1406—7 and 9.
1 case American Garter in boxes and socks in boxes.
1 cases Reliance Garter in boxes, handkerchieves in boxes, Drawers, etc.
1 case shirts by size 40 inches, 34-36 inches, socks No. 7419, black touin and skin colour.
1 case stockings khaki, twels 35 by 70 and Drawers No. 68 by 69 in boxes.
2 cases shirts black size 38 by 44 inches hoods 21 by 22 inches, socks, etc.
1 case shirts, twels, handkerchief Drawers, hoods, braces, American Garters, silk socks, silk handkerchieves, socks, shockings, etc.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A reposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE DHOBI GHAT LEADING TO THE MAHALAXMI RAILWAY STATION OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises under the instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Mahadheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owner the following valuable landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate near the Dhobi Ghat near Mahalaxmi, without the Fort, in Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, Four Kashees (one hundred and ninety eight square yards) according to the said lease and the former title, deeds but two hundred and ten square yards according to present actual measurement or thereabouts and numbered 84/6, 84/6, 84/3 and 84/3 in the plan of the Leasehold Premises of which the present piece forms, a part and bounded on the North formerly by Government ground and now by Haines Cross Road leading to the Mahalaxmi Railway Station (Dhobi Ghat) on the South by the property of the Sub-Lessor or Fazandas on the East by the property of Rahim Ebrahim Jawallanee and on the West by the property of Pestonji Cowasji Karanjia and which said messuages tenements dwelling houses buildings are registered by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay under G Ward No. 48 (2) and Street No. 604A and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3422.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Mahadheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owner at their office in Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from The Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 26th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following goods:

A quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Empty Tins, Packing cases, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS.

SALE OF A DE DION MOTOR CAR AND A VICTORIA.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale Room the following:—

By order of the owner.

One second-hand English De Dion Bouton Motor Car No. 1571 4 Cylinder 14/16 H. P. 6 seaters, Rynold body in good working condition.

One second hand Rubber tyre Victoria small size in good condition.

The Motor Car and Victoria are on view in Napean Garage at Napean Sea Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator General, Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 29th March, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the said deceased,

Re:—The late Mr. Hugh Stewart:

Trunks wearing apparels opera glasses, time piece, mill jug books sundries etc.

Re:—The late Bai Gangabai alias Fatoobai:

Gold and silver ornaments wearing apparels pictures, wooden cots, mattresses, chairs, tables etc.

Re:—The late Mr. R. Brock:—

Wearing apparels, boots and shoes, kit bag tin trunk, sundries etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 CASES BRASS EYELETS SIZE NOS. 24 AND 25.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors "The Popular Store Suppliers Agency" doing business at Bombay and Lahore Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 22nd March 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the following cases:—

Nos. 111 and 246 and 677—39 cases brass eyelets each containing 200, 250, 300 and 400 gross size Nos. 24 and 25.

Rs. 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

A GRAND INDIAN MUSICAL RECITAL

to be given by

THE FAMOUS INDIAN ORCHESTRA

from

THE BARODA STATE,

Two Performances only 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Childrens Matinee !!!
Childrens Matinee !!!
5-30 to 7 p.m.
at the

SIR CAWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL.

(Freeman Thomas Hospital)

Under the distinguished patronage of

Lady Tata

A MUSICAL TREAT

for

"INDIANS and EUROPEANS"

An Opportunity not to be missed.

Prices of Admission.

Matinee Children and Teachers accompanying them Eight Annas Each.

Parents accompanying children Rs. 2.

Night Performance. Rs 3/- 2/- and 1/-

Children Half Price.

Booking at Messrs S. ROSE & CO. and the Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Event of the Season
Commencing Saturday 20th March
Commencing Saturday 20th March
at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting the
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

Saturday March, 20th at 9-30 p.m
Matinee Sunday 21st March, at 5-30 p.m.

"Nothing but The Truth"

The record success from the Savoy Theatre.

Monday 22nd March at 9-30 p.m.
Tuesday 23rd March at 9-30 p.m.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

The Sparkling Comedy.

Booking at Rose & Co.

NOTE:—Seats Booked for the 18th and 19th March may be transferred or money refunded.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SATURDAY
20th March at 9-30 p.m.
AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION
WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

Depicting the
Work of the Indian Expeditionary force in France.

Photographed on the Western front and described by

Dr. H. D GIRDWOOD,
LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.P.S.

The MAN who actually faced death to take the FILM

WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

The Greatest of All War Films.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT !!
TO-NIGHT !!!

Virginia Pearson

the Velvet-Eyed Lady of the Screen in a screamingly funny dramatic farce-comedy entitled

Impossible Catherine

enty of Drama—
Plenty of Farce—
Plenty of Comedy—

Virginia Pearson

Playing a Devil-may-care, Up-to-date, "Down-with-man," "Marriage abolishing" young female of Impossible Ideas in

Impossible Catherine

A purposely impossibly story, dealing with impossible situations, with a perfectly impossible heroine and an impossible perfect hero. That's "Impossible Catherine" in a nutshell.

COME ALONG IN TO NIGHT
THERE HOPE'LL BE ROOM FOR YOU.

Also coming.

Pathe Gazette

LUPE—"Don't Shove." COMIC
Valley of Isere (Colour'd film)

Time 2-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Please note the change of Time To-day at 6, 8, and 10 p. m.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FILM VERSION OF THE WORLD'S GREASTEST EPIC MASTERPIECE.

'MAHABHARATA'

The Colossal Epic of the **BHARATA** Nation A Poem of 90,000 Couplets Read and Known by all Hindus. The Most Artistic and Beautiful Production in the **INDIAN CINEMA WORLD** 8,000 feet in the length

Come & See

The Tale of Ancient Hindu Greatness, Might and Civilisation from Your very own Sacred Epic

The Burning of the Lac Palace Duryodhan's Wrath and Revenage.

Sree Krishna, the Divine

Produced under the Most Skilful Direction and Supervision by a large and skilful Company of Rich Scenery. Gorgeous Settings, Glorious Story.

NO PROBABILITY BUT AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

'SHAKUNTALA'

or

"The Lost Ring"

Produced by

Patankar, Friends & Co.

Pioneer and Premier Film Manufacturers.

The long expected and eagerly awaited drama film is now an accomplished fact and will be screened in a famous Show House next week. All Kinema lovers are requested to be on watch. Proprietors and managers of Kinema Houses should now book their order to avoid delay and disappointment.

For bookings apply direct to :—

Patankar, Friends & Co.,

257, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

Telephone No. 1555. Cable Address :—"FEEDER," Bombay.

"SAHARA"

HALDS INTEREST FROM FIRST TO LAST.

IT BRINGS TEARS.

IT STRIKES AT THE HEART.

"Sahara" tells the story of a woman adored and flattered by all of the Paris to-day. Her young husband, an American Civil Engineer is ordered to Cairo and Egyptian desert to contruct a railroad into the heart of Africa. Then you see a woman suddenly snatched from the environment of the gayest city in the world and sent to the loneliness of tent life at a Saharan oasis.. Her heart eats itself out in loneliness when suddenly a Russian nobleman appears there to beguile her with the temptations of luxutious Cairo.

Yielding to allurements of the sensuous city she deserts her husband and child and flees in the night to Cairo where she rules in a magnificent Palace. In the beggar quarte of Cairo drifts a wrecked and drug-dreadened man with a remarkable and beautiful child and suddenly the fugitive wife finds herself face to face, when distributing alms, with her deserted husband. After most heart-rending incidents the Russian Baron pays the penalty of his sin and the American husband is restored to memory and the woman he had always loved.

This luxurious, emotional and soulstirring drama is now enacted at the.

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

The Popular Picture Rendezvous **Cinema Majestic**

Offers this week the first instalment of the

THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**

Featuring HEDDA NOVA AND J. FRANK GLENDON

See this Thriller full of Action—Force—Pep—Power—Punch —and—Suspence.

Four Shows daily—5-15. 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30,

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) present the Fox Kiddies in

"ALADDIN"

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP."

a gorgeous, magnificent

William Fox

Super-production,

First 5 parts—5,000 feet—this Week.

Show this superb film to

YOUR KIDDIES

to-day—they will be simply delighted.

"WEST-END CINEMA"

(New Churney Road)

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Please See page 14 of "The Bombay Chronicle" of to-day.

COMING SHORTLY

Oriental's Second Attraction

"RAM or MAYA"

This stupendous production, with internationally known caste, elaborate settings and matchless execution, is based upon our ancient Mythology and is a rare combination of love, pathos, humour, mystery, intrigue and the most exciting thrills.

The Oriental Film Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,

77, CHAUPATI ROAD,

BOMBAY No. 2.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at

6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The Great Tale of a Man with a Past and of Sweet Innocence !

SIR ARTHUR PINERO'S

"The Gay Lord Quex"

In 5 Reels

(A MAN OF "AFFAIRS")

A virile adaptation of the most thundering stage success of modern times.

Featuring

"Miss IRENE VANBRUGH"

Sweet Innocence

THE EMPIRE.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, March 20th, 1920.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of and in the Presence of

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

Depicting the

Work of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France.

Photographed on the Western Front and Described by,

Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD,

LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.P.S.

The man who actually faced death to take the Film

WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

The Greatest of All War Films.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p m.

in aid of

CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUND,

Under the distinguished Patronage of their

Excellencies The Governor & Lady Lloyd.

To-night Wednesday, March 17th

AT 9-30 p. m.

TWO PLAYS

By

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

"How he Lied to Her Husband"

And

"A Man of Destiny"

PLAYED BY BOMBAY AMATEURS

Prices as Usual

Plan and Tickets at

S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"The Frock Coated Man."

Who is ? The Story leaves you guessing all the way. This a Tale of

MYSTERY, HUMOUR & ROMANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

First appearance in Bombay of the

"FANTASTICS"

"FANTASTICS"

A CLEVER COMBINATION OF HUMOUR, SONG & DANCE PRESENTED IN AN UNCONVENTIONAL MANER.

No. 1 Programme

To-night & Thursday.

COMPLETE CHANGE ON FRIDAY.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

Plan at S. Rose & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day Thurs. & Friday at 6-30

The seven-reel FOX photoplay

"When a Man Sees Red."

A sailor arriving home finds that his sister had died of broken heart caused by her being jilted by a sea captain: The sailor puts himself on the captain's trail and corners him on an unknown island: He grasped the captain in an embrace from which he never recovered

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4.

(Seats in Side Boxes, Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes, Rs. 5 each.)

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION

by the Middle of April

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

THE BIGGEST OPERA COY. EVER BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.

BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

At Enhanced Prices

From Rs. 10 Downwards.

CONSUMPTION

COLONEL'S

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

Writes 20th January :—

"I am glad to say that the friend for whom you then supplied it, remains in the best of health. I have a relation here who has incipient lung trouble, and I am very anxious that he should commence your treatment as early as possible."

A straight question why does the Colonel use my Medicine?

Because from *personal* experience, he knows it is

THE ONLY CURE.

Why waste time and money on medicines that don't cure?

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,

VISITS BOMBAY,

Orient Hotel.

FRIDAY—2 to 6 p.m.

Saturday—8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

NO FEES.

Please write for appointment to.

NORTHCOTE LODGE LONAVLA.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,

Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

149-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address : "Sonachandi."

TELE. No. 949.

If ... of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

Reading a Newspaper tests the sight

A NEWSPAPER gives a fairly reliable but rather "rough and ready" sight test. Any difficulty, such as having to hold the paper nearer or further away than normal—any blurring of print, rapid tiring of the eyes, aching, smarting or watering, and especially headache after reading, indicates the need for thorough scientific sight-testing.

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INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Head Office : 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Branches in the East : CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

HUNTLY BLEND

is the

BEST SCOTCH WHISKY.

ASK FOR IT.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS

CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced ?

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

JAMROOD.

THE SPECIFIC AGAINST INFLUENZA AND MALARIA

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Special Discount to Trade.

Foster & Sons,

Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,

Byculla, BOMBAY.

FAT COMMITTEE'S OFFICE SEARCHED.

A CALCUTTA SENSATION.

BENGALI HINDU LEADERS MANIFESTO.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

There was a great sensation in Calcutta yesterday afternoon when all of a sudden the local Police and C. I. D. surrounded the offices of the Bengal Provinces Khilafat Committee at Harinburi Lane. Mr. Tajudin, who was in charge of the office, was shown the search warrant by the Bengalee C. I. D. officers. The roads and lanes were all guarded by the police. The officers having shown the search warrant demanded the copy of the Bengalee leaflet containing the resolutions of the last Bengal Khilafat Conference and the introductory letter signed by Akram khan, General Secretary. The introductory letter contained little mention of the speeche of Maulvi Abdul Bari, Mr. Heralal, Mr. Gandhi and others. Mr. Tajuddin refused to surrender any such pamphlet on his responsibility, but directed the officers to search the required pamphlet themselves. The search was duly conducted for more than an hour, but only one copy was found in the wastepaper basket. In the meantime the despatch work of other literature was not stopped and the office was in full working order. It was the last day of posting literature to outside places and though police and C. I. D. were in control the office work was being rapidly finished. While the search was being conducted, the Inspector-General of Police and two other European officers, accompanied by Indian C. I. D. officers came to the office with Mr. Akramkhan. Then it was ascertained that similar search was made at the Mohamedi Press. But the police made an unnecessary show of their strength and force. At the time of the search of the Mohamedi Press the press was surrounded by a large number of police in full-uniform and the futile exhibition of their force was annoying to the public.

The news of the search and surrounding of the Khilafat office by the police spread in like electricity from one end of the city to another and brought out sympathetic demonstrations. When the searches were over and the officers departed with apologetic "good-byes" Md. Akramkhan and others pacified the crowd and exhorted the people to be calm and have patience, which had a soothing effect and the crowd melted away.

In the evening a meeting for organising "hartal" in the city of Calcutta and suburbs was held and details were settled.

The display of police and the unnecessary exhibition of their force had only one effect—that the people have learnt without losing the committee's placidity about the coming "hartal" on the 19th. If there had been any doubt in its success, it is now more or less an accomplished fact.

HINDU LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

A very strong and lengthy manifesto has been issued by the Bengalee Hindu leaders. It is signed, among others, by Messrs. Bipin Chandra Pal, J. L. Benerji, B. Chakervarti, C. R. Dass and B. K. Lahiri. It is expected that Hindu leaders from each district Bengal will sign this Khilafat Day appeal in a day or two. In it an appeal is made to Hindus to co-operate with the Mussalmans in the struggle for the preservation of the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire. After showing the religious aspect of the question from the Muslim point of view, the manifesto says, "The proposal to reduce the Khalifa to a puppet and to keep him constantly under the threat of Allied guns and dismember the Turkish Empire in Asia has naturally wounded the deepest religious susceptibilities of the Mahomedan people." Continuing, it says: "The impact of modern European civilisation has already commenced to undermine the old spiritual and moral values of Asiatic cultures. The extinction of the Ottoman power, leading to the possible destruction of Persian and Afghan independence, will mean the overrunning the whole Western and Middle Asia from the Bosphorus to the very borders of China modern European Imperialism and capitalism to the detriment of Eastern culture and civilisation. Those who realise this fearful prognosis of the present world situation cannot even though they may not belong to the Islamic Faith, be indifferent to the fate of the Khalifat. Every Indian must in his own interest stand up for the protection of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire".

In conclusion, the manifesto ends with an appeal to hold meetings in temples mosques and other places and to pass the whole day calmly and quietly."

HARTAL BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

DEPRECATED BY W.I.L.N ASSOCIATION

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held to-day:—

"The council of the Western India National Liberal Association, while fully sympathising with and supporting with all their earnestness, their Moslem countrymen in their demand for the retention of the authority of the Sultan of Turkey over Constantinople and the Holy Places of Islam, appeal to their Mahomedan brethren and fellow-subjects, and beg to emphasise the inexpediency and harm to that cause sure to be caused by the Hartal boycott movement, which some have announced their intention to start with the avowed object of resorting, as they say, to all possible methods for assisting their Khalifa against all his enemies." The Council desire to point out that the Hartal movement is apt to engender bitterness of feeling and disturb order and harm the cause for which it is undertaken. Under the circumstances, the Council beg to affirm their conviction that would be not only not right but it would be highly impolitic at this juncture to encourage such a movement. The Council lay stress upon the words "at this juncture" because the Government of India has been, and is, doing its best to further the cause of the Khilafat. Moreover, Mr. Montagu and many other leading statesmen in England have taken up that cause with all their might. The Premier is receiving the Khilafat deputation, and he has already declared that he is pledged to the cause. That being the hopeful outlook of the cause, and the opponents of the Khilafat movement in England having given out that the movement, so far as India is concerned, is a threat to England, it is the duty of us all in India not to weaken the hands of our supporters by anything in the nature of a threat, real or seeming. On the other hand, let us take our firm stand on the righteousness of our cause and loyally support those who are doing their best to uphold the Khilafat and serve the interests of Turkey. The Council therefore make this appeal not only in the interests of order, peace and loyalty but also in the interests of the cause of the Khilafat itself, which Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsis as well as Britons in India, have espoused as their joint cause.

LAHORE MOSLEMS AND HARTAL.

MR. JAFAR ALI KHAN'S APPEAL.

The following message was sent by Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan to the Lahore press yesterday:—Brother Muslims of Lahore.

I have read with deep humiliation and intense pain the proceedings of Muhammadan Hall meeting on the 11th instant. Local Muslim leaders repudiation of the Central Khilafat Committee is a disaster of first magnitude. For Lahore to lag behind in support of the national Khilafat movement is a disgrace to the Punjab. Musalmans your leader is the Koran. Do what it commands you. Listen to the voice of Islam in the hour of its travail. Before a Central Provincial Khilafat Committe is formed, improvise a provisional Committee under the guidance of any servant of Islam and, with the co-operation of your Hindu brethren see that *Hartal* of nineteen March is a complete success respect law and order but fail not Islam at this junctive.

"MARCH 19."

CITY'S PREPARATIONS.

Preparations are being made in the City for the observance of the Second Khilafat Day which falls on Friday next. Posters have been put on walls on different parts of the City reminding the citizens of the sacred occasion.

Hindus are cooperating with the Muslims. The Home Rule League is energetically working for the cause. It is understood that the Khilafat Executive are in constant consultation with Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived here on Monday after his tour in Bengal, Assam and the Central Provinces. He met, *en route*, at principal stations, several earnest workers for Khilafat.

Mr. Kidwai arrived, yesterday, to consult H. H. the Aga Khan on Turkish questions.

Mr. Chotani has wired to Miss Ansuyabai Sarabhai and Mr. Kureshi, requesting factory workers not to stop work for the whole day but only for the time of the meeting.

The news of the search of the Khilafat office at Calcutta has caused great resentment here.

A Khilafat Committee has been formed at Rangoon. At a meeting recently held about Rs. 45,000 were subscribed. Burma hopes to give at least two lakhs.

Meetings have been held at Ahmedabad Lahore, Gujranwalla, Khota etc., protesting against the anti-Turkish crusade started in England.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT AND SIND OFFICIALS.

The deputation of the Sind Provincial Khilafat which had come to Bombay to wait on his Excellency the Governor has receive the following reply form the Private Secretary to the Governor:—

"Government House
Bombay.
No. M. I. 73
2nd March 1920.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter dated 21st February, forwarding a memorial from the Deputation appointed by the Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference, and requesting a audience for the Deputation.

His Excellency desires me to say that he has carefully considered the representations contained in the memorial, but is not of opinion that sufficient grounds have been shown for an enquiry of the nature proposed in the representation.

His Excellency accordingly does not consider it desirable to receive a deputation on the subject, as requested by you.

Yours Sincerely
(Sd.) C. G. ADAM,
for P. S. G.

Jan Mahomed Jonejo, Esq., Bar-at-law."

KHILAFAT MEETING AT AMRITSAR.

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Amritsar, wires under date 15th:—

A grand public meeting under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Amritsar, was held on the 12th instant. Most of the Hindu and Moslem leaders of the city attended the meeting. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution approving of *hartal* on the 19th instant. It also passed a resolution protesting against the agitation started by the clergies of England.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUND.

AMATEURS AT EXECLSIOR THEATRE.

TWO SHAW PLAYS PRODUCED.

"How He Lied to Her Husband" and "The Man of Destiny", two plays written by George Bernard Shaw, were produced last night at the Excelsior Theatre, the performances, last night and to-night, being in aid of the Children's Welfare movement. As might be expected there was a representative gathering, if many were late arrivals, and the productions were received with enthusiastic recognition.

Shaw is an acquired taste. As a dramatist he ranks as one of the greatest amongst British authors. Although turned sixty-three years of age he is a comparatively new recruit in dramatic authorship. As a matter of fact it was not till between the years of 1904 and 1907 that his opportunity came. His first play, however, was produced in 1892, and more or less, during some considerable time afterwards his works were seen only at private subscription performances. The neglect of Shaw's plays by the regular theatres has been attributed to the author himself, who, to use his own words wrote that the plays required for their interpretation "a perfectly sincere and straightforward conception of states of mind which still seemed cynically perverse to most people, and a good humouredly contemptuous or profoundly pitiful attitude towards ethical conventions which seemed to them validly heroic or venerable." Long before Shaw's plays became vogue in London, much success had been achieved in America and in Germany.

"The Man of Destiny" was the sixth in chronological order, following "Candida", mentioned in "How He Lied to Her Husband", and preceding "You never can tell". "How He Lied to Her Husband" was his thirteenth play. The Shaw period has come again in London as may be conceived from the fact that "Arms and the Man" and "Pygmalion" have been revived. Recently in Bombay we have seen "Fanny's First Play" and "Pygmalion" and some eight years ago "The Man of Destiny" was produced in Bombay. Of course, "The Chocolate Soldier" owes its success, or much of it, to the story of "Arms and the Man."

The above photo shows the offices of the Chotani Saw Mills at Sewri, which were completely burnt down on Tuesday morning.

Whether the Bombay audiences really and truly appreciate the sarcasms, the cynicisms and the subtleties of Shaw is a matter upon which one need not touch, but it was evident that last night the style did appeal to the somewhat "picked" audience present. There may have been some who were present because they thought it was fashionable to witness Shaw for because they were helping a good cause, or because they were encouraging the efforts of the Bombay amateurs, but there were some who were present from a preconceived opinion that it was a good one, formed of George Bernard Shaw. Be that as it may we are indebted to Capt. W. R. Warden for the opportunity of seeing the two playlets, the first occupying a little over half an hour and the second not exceeding an hour. The utmost care in preparation was self-evident, and, to make so good a show of so standard an author reflects high credit upon those few ladies and gentlemen who were associated in this highly creditable productions.

"How He Lied to Her Husband" is written around an incident which perhaps was never fair accompli. A young man who had all the appreciation of things beautiful and who was devoted to poetry writing, was much enamoured of a married woman, supposed to be twice his age, to whom he indited some poems. Upon these love verses being missed by the woman concerned, there is a great scene between the young man and the married woman. The poems fall into the hands of the husband and the young man is compelled to admit that he did compose them and that he likewise gave them to the wife to read. To save the woman's honour, the young man died till he was "blue in the face" that what he wrote was not in admiration of the woman. The husband takes the admission as a direct insult to himself and wife declaring that "Aurora has been and is admired by scores of men a great deal better than you, you little penny-a-liner puppy. The couple come to blows and a bump on the young man's head bringing him to his senses and he presents the real state of affairs which so pleases the husband that he makes a friend of the young man and even goes so far as to have the poems well printed and bound.

Mrs. Paterson-Brown was a delightful "Aurora" and possessed natural abilities for a part full of fire. Her different feelings, first of sympathy and then of indignation won much admiration. She and Capt. Warden had the major portion of the dialogue between them. Major Warden's part was a careful study, but not youthful enough as Henry, yet he acquitted himself exceedingly well as did the husband in the person of Corpl. G. C. Sills, the man who was able to get as much pleasure out of other men admiring his wife as they did.

"THE MAN OF DESTINY."

"The Man of Destiny" has an historical significance and is devoted to a period in the life of General Napoleon Bonaparte when as a young man of twenty-six, he had just defeated Beaulieu at the Battle of Lodi at the end of the eighteenth century. In this battle the young General had worked the guns with his own hands against the enemy and gained for himself his well known title "Le Petit Caporal." A lieutenant who is due at an inn with despatches and private correspondence from Paris joins his General late and explains that he was "held up" and "confided in" by a young officer who robbed him of the despatches and letters and who also took his horse from him. In reality this "young officer" was a woman friend of the Empress Josephine and had been sent by her to intercept a letter which she had written to Barras. The young woman meets Napoleon at the inn, and later the lieutenant she had captivated. The latter recognises the woman as the "highway man" and on the dismissal of the lieutenant from Napoleon's presence, the General demands the despatches and letters and accused the woman of being an Austrian spy. Ultimately the true story as detailed in the papers which Napoleon receives from the lady.

Plays introducing Napoleon are more often found to deal with the famous man more advanced than twenty-six years of age and so Capt. Warden who took the character last night did not have to represent the Emperor, the pensive soldier. There was the commanding nature in the character however and the Napoleonic bearing. Capt. Warden was perfectly at home and certainly showed little that was stagey. Perhaps his frowning and raising of the eyebrows was a mannerism, but that was quite a little matter. He spoke well and as an elocutionary effort that long speech in which he refers to the British as a Nation of shop-keepers was approaching the brilliant. Napoleon did not call

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

BIG FIRE AT SEWRI.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT RS. 15 LAKHS.

During the early hours of Tuesday, Sewri Bunder was the scene of a disastrous fire, which completely destroyed the Chhotani Saw Mill situated there. At about 1-30 a.m. a passer-by noticed the flames at the boiler house of the mill and the Fire Brigade was at once communicated with, whereupon engines from Chinchpokly and Haines Road, followed by those from Byculla, Bhuleshwar, Babula and Gowalia Tanks, arrived at the scene forthwith and began the operations to cope with the fire. The efforts of the Brigade were very much handicapped by the westerly breezes, which spread the fire about the whole mill in no time. The men had to face other odds too. There being only one four-inch cast-iron main, in which water ran through a meter, the pressure of water was very mild and the tide being out by the time they could not utilize sea-water from the timber pond. On ascertaining that the mill which contained all combustible articles was doomed the Brigade directed their efforts only to keep the fire confined within the premises and to prevent the flames from being spread to surrounding timber depots. After about six hours' strenuous attempts the fire was brought under control, but not before the boiler house, the machine shop, a two-storeyed house, used as the office premises, and several large heaps of timber were completely destroyed. The total loss is estimated to amount to fifteen lakhs of rupees. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. The assets were partly covered by insurance.

Since the outbreak of the war the mill was carrying on a large amount of Government sawing works. Even on the night before there was a big heap of Government timber kept for sawing purposes.

ALLEGED INSULT AND DEFAMATION.

TWO MERCHANTS IN COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Esq., a case in which Mr. Narayenbas Thakersey Mulji, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Piece-Goods Bazar Company, Limited, charged Mr. Gangaram Kalu Mull with insult and defamation.

It was said that in consequence of certain representation made to the Managing Committee of the Bombay Native Cloth Merchant's Association with regard to the rents of the cloth shops in the Mulji Jetha Market which was the property of the New Piece-Goods Bazar Company, Limited, an offer for leasing the shops to their respective tenants for a period of 999 years subject to certain conditions was made by the complainant to the Managing Committee of the said Association at their meeting on the 27th of February last. A meeting of the cloth merchants in the Mulji Jetha Market was thereupon called by the Managing Committee of the Association on 29th idem. to consider the said offer. The Hon. Mr. Maumohand s. Ramji, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Association presided and the complainant was also present. Several persons addressed the meeting and some discussion arose regarding the placing before the meeting of the correspondence which had preceded the offer. The Chairman ruled that the correspondence could not be called for at the meeting but asked the Secretary to explain the sum and substance of it to the meeting. After this was done the accused rose to address the meeting. Referring to the correspondence he said that he had addressed letters to the Managing Committee of the Association which he had to withdraw on account of the 'Prapanch' of the complainant. The complainant contended that the word 'Prapanch' in Gujarati meant dishonest intrigue or machination and it implied dishonourable conduct on the part of the person to whom the word was applied and was understood to be an imputation which lowered the moral character of the person. Those present at the meeting understood the word in that sense, as immediately after the accused used the word there was a great excitement among those present and angry expressions were shown towards the accused and he was prevented from continuing his speech. The complainant felt very grossly insulted at this and a breach of the peace was imminent. On account of the row that ensued the meeting had to be dissolved by the Chairman. It was further alleged that the accused had been unfriendly towards the complainant for some time past and he (accused) took the advantage of that occasion publicly to insult him and to harm his reputation.

After recording some evidence his Worship postponed further hearing of the case to the 30th instant.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, and M. Parekh, Pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Dewar, Bar-at-Law, with Mr Mohanlal M. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

THIRD FANTASTICS.

The first Bombay appearance of the Third Fantastics takes place at the Royal Opera House to-night, when a varied and novel programme will be presented. Con Colyer will show how Shakespeare would sound if performed by the different leading musical comedians of the day. Mr. Colyer will also be heard in several songs, and will do a double Dutch dance with Valerie Scott. Gladys Baker will sing among other numbers, the "Jazz Baby" and "Covy Corner," adding a few dance steps for good measure. Dorothy Nall will give several humorous monologues, including one illustrating the thrills experienced by readers of the Serial Story." Miss Nall will also do a sketch with Mr Colyer, giving some impressions of Cockney life. Valerie Scott will be seen in three Classic dances. Miss Scott's toe dancing has won unstinted praise from all critics and is said to be noteworthy for its grace and lightness. She will do a toe-dance to a Chopin Waltz, a dance of Little Russia, and a quaint Golliwog Dance. The season once is positively limited to one week.

ALL-INDIA VAIDYA SAMMELAN.

The All India Eleventh Vaidya Sammelan will be held at Indore on 31st inst. 1st and 2nd April under the presidentship of Malmahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sena Saraswati. The Exhibition will be opened from 31st instant to the 15th of April.

ANTI-KHILAFAT CRUSADE IN ENGLAND CONDEMNED.

A correspondent, under date 15th, wires from Hyderabad (Sind) that a Khilafat meeting was held there under the presidentship of Pir Mahboobshah. A resolution was passed condemning the anti-Khilafat crusade in England.

Judgment was pronounced on the 15th instant by Col. Roe, Sessions Judge, Lahore, in the appeal preferred by Mr. C. A. Heybridger, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Rail-way against his conviction by Mr. Prenter, Special Magistrate, on two counts of bribe-taking. The conviction on the first charge was upheld but the sentence was reduced from two years to one year and the conviction on the second charge was set aside. Immediately after the judgment was pronounced the Counsel for the accused applied for bail in the High Court before Mr. Justice Chevis but the bail was refused.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
2 Shaw Plays by bombay Amateurs in aid of Children's Welfare Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
The Third Fantastics open at the Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 18

Extraordinary General Meeting of Postal Clerks,—10 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta
English mail steamer Morea due to arrive 5 a.m.
Extraordinary General Meeting of Postal Clerks, at the Harischandra Karyalaya, 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Excelsior Theatre, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India. Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Steamer Patricia due to arrive.
Bandman Comedy Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre 9-30.
Lecture by Dr. Girdwood, "With the Empire's Fighters," Empire Theatre, 2-30
Horse Show at the Willingdon Sports Club.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the H. A. I. F. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

The annual gathering of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage will be held on Saturday, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Orphanage premises, Chinchpokly, Parel Road. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla will preside.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT SHOLAPUR.

A session of the above Bombay Provincial Social Conference is settled to be held along with the 20th Bombay Provincial Conference during the Easter Holidays (on 3rd and 4th April).

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF GAEKWAR.

Under the auspices of the Sayaji Mandal a meeting of the Depressed Classes will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to-day at 6-30 p.m. at the Moraji Gokuldas Hall, Patel Lane, to celebrate the 57th Birthday Anniversary of His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao of Baroda.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj there will be a public meeting in the Prarthana Mandir to-day at 6-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Pursho amdas Thakordas will preside.

Mr. Gopal Krishna Deodhar of the Servants of India Society has been elected president.

PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY POLICY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday the 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the present currency and exchange policy of the Government of India.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Bureau will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Monday was 101 as against 99 on the corresponding day of last year. There were five attacks including one imported from Ahmadnagar and five deaths from small-pox.

The total mortality 500 during the week ending the 13th instant was 30 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 47.69; the number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 49 and that from the diseases of the respiratory system 387 against 39 and 412 respectively in the preceding week. 18 notifications of Influenza Pneumonia including 12 from the Military War Hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality 190 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 32 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the City, the mortality for the week is reduced to 868 giving the death-rate of 46.08.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,122 and the death-rate 59.56; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) mortality 819 and the death-rate 43.60.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox registered 48 attacks (including 1 imported) and 27 deaths and plague 8 attacks and 8 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 284 against 392 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 355 the average of the week during 1915-19.

NOTICE.

FIRE AT THE "CHOTANI SAW MILL."

The acting Manager of the "Chotani Saw Mill" regrets to inform his constituents that a fire broke out in the Chotani Saw Mill (inclusive of the Liberty Saw Mill) at Sewri at about 11 p.m. on the night of Monday the 15th March 1920 causing considerable damage. All orders taken by the Chotani Saw Mill will be executed for the time being in the Victory Saw Mill (also owned by Mr. M. M. H. J. Chotani) situated in Reay Road, Kalachowky (E. Ward), which has recently been equipped with up to date plants, an engine boiler and is worked by electric power. Fresh orders should be addressed to the Manager, Victory Saw Mill, Reay Road, Kalachowky (E. Ward) Phone No. 3898 Bombay and all orders in the course of execution should be intimated to him forthwith as almost all the papers and books of account in the Chotani Saw Mill have perished in the fire. Efforts are being made to instal to date machinery from Europe for the renewal and equipment of the Chotani Saw Mill and it is hoped that this will be in thorough working order within a very short time.

It is regrettable to note that, although the report of the fire was with much difficulty sent through the phone, two fire-engines came upon the scene at about 1 o'clock in the night and that to no purpose on account of the scarcity of water. The fire went on spreading. Considerable damage could have been averted if only the requisite water had been available. The loss, however, is covered by insurance.

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PUBLIC MEETING.
TO PROTEST
against the
CURRENCY
and
EXCHANGE POLICY
of the
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH
at 5-30 p. m.
President—
MR. JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
TO ATTEND.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 17, 1920.

CAMOUFLAGE.

We referred on Saturday to the unconvincing character of Mr. Hailey's defence of the policy of selling Reverse Council Bills. Apart from the ludicrous device he adopted of asking the Council a question as to whether he and his predecessors at the head of the Finance Department were conscious accessories in India's interests being sacrificed, there are other rather specious arguments advanced by him to whitewash the course of action taken by the Government of India. If Mr. Hailey had frankly declared that the Government of India had very little say in vital decisions on currency matters, if he had asked for the sympathy of the Council in his relative impotence with regard to the course of action recently taken, we would have been the first to exonerate him and to direct criticisms against those who are really responsible for the recent stupendous errors. As it is Mr. Hailey, without being convinced very much himself, has put forward a string of reasonings attempting to cover up numerous blunders, and has assumed a somewhat dictatorial tone in financial matter which is quite reminiscent of forgotten days. We regret that the Government of India have not still realised the importance of taking the public into their confidence in currency matters and are still using the obsolete device of *samjav*. Nothing would help towards the restoration of public confidence in currency matters so much as a frank admission of blunders, as far as there have been blunders, a candid acknowledgement of losses, as far as there have been losses, and, above all, disclosure of the various processes by which the Government of India have been forced into such a line of action against the vital interests of this country. We are glad that Mr. Hailey has made various admissions in his speech as to facts which form the groundwork of the criticism which has been directed against the Government's currency policy by Indian publicists. He admits that India's money was invested in London during the war in Treasury Bills and in other ways in order to "safeguard the interests of the whole Empire in a time of war." He asks why India should receive separate treatment from Canada. The public would be glad to learn how much of the funds belonging to Australia and Canada were invested in securities issued by the Government of the United Kingdom by a mere executive action. We are told that there was no gold available for coming out to India during the war. How is it that in the United Kingdom the gold holding of the Bank of England was trebled during the period of the war?

The Finance Member admits the fact that grave and serious losses in Indian reserve have been incurred. According to him the losses have been incurred during the war are there and it is no use asking the Government to bring back those funds at 1.4d. While the public have their own views about the losses they are entitled to ask why these funds should be brought back at 2.11d. and 2/9d. when they could be brought back at about 2 shillings. Because a loss has been incurred, why should that loss be made deliberately greater than it is, by artificial exchange rates and arbitrary action with regard to the sale of Reverse Bills? In order to offset against this loss, Mr. Hailey holds out the promise of future gain on the exchange. Is the Finance Member so certain about the future? We on our part have a profound distrust of all such promises of exchange gains in the future. Considering that, during the short interval that the Currency Committee reported and the action on their Majority Report was taken by the Government, there have been wide and extraordinary fluctuations in the American Cross rate and great and unexpected changes in other directions, who can put much faith in the advice of the Finance Member to keep patience during the next two or three years while the funds have been transferred here and while the actual losses are being incurred? A wise man always discounts the future and such outlook as the world has before it, at this moment, of the future is most uncertain and gloomy. The Finance Member further has used arguments which destroy each other. It is possible that the eloquent manner of his delivery shrouded these internal contradictions from the notice of honourable members, but we are sure that the public, who will reflect carefully on the words of Mr. Hailey, will not overlook them. He asked whether the Indian producer had suffered losses for the last twenty years owing to the exchange rate being fixed at 1/4d. instead of one or two penny lower as was then asked for by some Indians. We ask him whether he suggests that the Indian taxpayer will go on getting in perpetuity an advantage out of "Home" charges on account of the artificial exchange which the Government have now brought about. Mr. Hailey in his initial efforts from the chair of the Finance Minister has, we fear, over-reached himself. He admits that the saving on the exchange does not come from the pocket of any outsider, but it is a tax and an indirect tax on the producers of this country. If that is so, the public are entitled to know whether everything which the producer loses goes into the hands of the Government. We are firmly convinced that while the gain on the exchange amounts only to twelve crores and a half, the loss inflicted on the producers of this country is vastly greater and we suggest it to the Finance Member that, according to all ethics of public finance, a system which inflicts a great loss on the producers without any corresponding gain to the Government must not be countenanced.

Being conscious of the weakness of his position in this regard, Mr. Hailey has taken care to keep a loop-hole and the loop-hole is that the producer will not suffer very much because India is producing articles of which she has a monopoly. We are not aware that, except in the matter of jute, India has a monopoly of producing any articles. And in this matter we draw attention to the figures given by Mr. B. F. Madon in one of his letters. The producers of jute are not better off to-day than before the war, thanks to the currency and exchange policy of the Government. In every other article and in most minerals, India has to bear the competition of the world. The manufactured exports of India are very small, but, such as they are, a high exchange is not calculated to help them. The public will remember that the late Mr. Gokhale had suggested very often an export duty on jute the proceeds of which were to be used for education. Such duties as have been levied were levied during the war and whatever the other causes leading to the present exchange muddle, the inference is inevitable that the Government have been influenced in, or we may put it, reconciled to, the present policy by the adventitious gain coming from an indirect tax upon all exports. They have shrunk from the unpopularity which would come if they tried to go to the country and ask it for the extravagant outlay on military operations and on the department of defence. We cannot help wishing that the Finance Member had adopted a more straightforward way of meeting the criticisms which have been levelled against the Government exchange policy. Having shown to his own satisfaction that an immediate reversion to 1/4d. was not possible, he asked the Council for a blank cheque for the Government to act as they liked. He sought to show that no alternative to the disastrous course suggested by the Majority Report of the Currency Committee had been put forward. This, we may point out, is not correct. Examining the evidence of several Indian witnesses before the Currency Committee and the writings of Indian publicists, we can—as indeed we shall—point out numerous remedies that have been suggested.

A MODERN STRIKE-BREAKER.

From facts which we have been able to get in regard to the mill strike at Rajnandgaon and the order of banishment served on three respectable citizens in the State, we confess to a feeling of amazement that the situation should have been so woefully mishandled by the Political Agent. Rajnandgaon is a feudatory State in Drug District, Central Provinces. The Bengal-Nagpur Mills owned by Messrs Shaw Wallace had to close down on February 21, on account of a general strike. The strike is still in progress. After the first eight days it was thought desirable that the workmen should organise themselves into a league and take concerted action. The step should have been welcomed, inasmuch as, without any appearance of exploiting disorganisation, the manager could, through the league, get an expression of the workmen's grievances on which to proceed. In their preliminary meeting Mr. Pyarelal, a pleader, Mr. Sheolal, a merchant, and Mr. Rajoolal, another merchant, were elected president, vice-president, and secretary respectively of the League. They, with twenty-five of the men, were to form themselves into a committee to negotiate with the management. This is the head and front of their offending; as a result, Mr. Crawford, Political Agent, felt himself called upon to banish the three "malefactors" by an order which is laughable for its primitive bahadurism. By way of preamble, Mr. Crawford lays down that but for the encouragement and assistance given to the strikers, the strike would long ago have ended. The blame is then laid on the three "ring-leaders," who organised the workmen "with a view to give trouble to the Mill authorities, create agitation and generally cause trouble in the State." Mr. Crawford scoffs at the union of workmen as "a so-called league"; later it occurs to him taht a league of workmen, *per se*, is bad. This is how he dilates upon the matter: "A league of workmen is not in my opinion, required in the State; and it would not be to the advantage of the Feudatory Chief to have one pressed on him when he ascends the gadi, nor would it be in the interests of the people to have such a league which must create friction and unrest." Mr. Crawford's opinion is, of course, paramount. But his expansiveness is useful since it narrows the issue. The offence of the "ring-leaders" is not any mistaken manner in their proceedings; the organisation of the workmen is as such objectionable and deserves to be crushed down according to the judgment of Mr. Crawford.

This general condemnation of workmen's unions in Mr. Crawford's regime really accounts for his extraordinary action. The employers are in an advantageous position, because the bent of Mr. Crawford's sympathies is patent in this self-revealing observation: "The strike means pecuniary loss to the State which receives a royalty on manufactured goods and holds a large number of shares in the Mill." The State being a shareholder and Mr. Crawford being the State, the workmen are essentially wrong in holding out! The argument marks the height of selfishness and capitalist immorality, and it is a shame that in the struggle of workmen for better economic conditions, the State should, instead of assuming the role of an impartial arbitrator, parade its grievances and claim the submission of workers as part of their dutifulness to the Government. Mr. Crawford next descends to an arraignment of the three individuals who took part in the promotion of the workers' union and incidentally prolonged the strike. Mr. Rajoolal is "practically an outsider," because his father came from Marwar; Mr. Sheolal, an ex-servant of the State, is guilty of ungrateful conduct, and so on and so forth. They are all asked to leave the State at once and thereby hasten the resumption of work. As parting kick, Mr. Crawford warns them that if any disturbance should occur, through any of the strikers, they will be prosecuted as previous abettors. There is not a word said in sympathy of the workmen, nor is it in Mr. Crawford's programme to treat the cause of the strike as the economic grievances of the workmen who have a claim to sympathetic judgment. The attitude of Mr. Crawford is scandalous and his device of deportation for ending strike, is preposterous and high-handed. Does Mr. Crawford know that in his own country the organisation of workmen is promoted by the goodwill of "outsiders" whom he would condemn as mischievous meddlers? Emerging from some prehistoric cave, he denounces the very right of workmen to combine and make their grievances articulate. We hope Sir Frank Sly will see the disgrace involved in high-handed conduct of this sort, when enlightened men, in other parts of the country, deplore the disorganisation of workmen and welcome co-ordinated effort. There are various ways of strike-breaking; Mr. Crawford might at least modernise his methods.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Asquith's Platitudes.

There is, perhaps, no section of Englishmen among whom the fanatical prejudice against the Turk is so strong as among the non-Conformists and it is not surprising that Mr. Asquith, the shining light of non-Conformity, should reiterate the frenzied platitudes dear to the advocates of the bag and baggage campaign. That it is the duty of Allies to see that those responsible for massacres are punished and that effective means are taken to prevent the massacres is, of course, obvious. But it has not occurred to Mr. Asquith to inquire about the truth and responsibility of the massacres before attributing them wholly to "Ottoman misrule." "This was or ought to be the last chapter of Ottoman misrule", says Mr. Asquith. The world was led to believe that the war was to end misrule everywhere. However that may be, the primary duty of the Allies is to see that the Peace with Turkey is a just and righteous one and that, in the benevolent guise of ending "Ottoman misrule", it does not substitute in its place European exploitation and domination.

A False Analogy.

The Bombay Government made an award of seven lakhs to Messrs. Carew and Company, by way of compensation for an adverse season. The monopoly secured by Messrs. Carew and Company for the manufacture of country liquor and the protest of the distillers of Uran must be well within the memory of the public. When contracts, like kissing, go by favour, the rule of compensation is peculiarly objectionable. Mr. Curtis characterised it as a straightforward businesslike proposition and quoted parallels obtaining in the commercial world. A commercial magnate gives a remission to his suppliers in a bad season, not by forfeiting his own rights; he does not want his agent to be ruined and he in turn hopes to be recouped by favourable terms in a favourable season. It would not be a gift but a suspension of dues which might be realised in a later time of extra-profits. The position of the Government cannot be compared with that of the business financier, because the Government do not stand to gain a farthing beyond the normal claims in the contract. When the defaulting contractor makes lakhs, the Government will not be there to share the proceeds of prosperity in return for their past compensations. For, when the contract is settled by open competition, the successful bidder can claim that his bond is written according to fair market rates; when the contractor is chosen privately, he has the more reason to withold his "legitimate" profit—in either case the Government would not get favourable returns as in the case of the businessman. The parallel is fallacious, because the practice is one-sided. Heads Messrs. Carew win; tails Government lose. A contractor takes his chance, but the claim that he should be recouped in case of failure should carry with it some reciprocal obligations. We do not know if the insuring of crops is done by any firm in India, but there are countries where that is done. Anyway, it was the business of the Company to take the chance of profit and loss, especially when they had no competition. The seven lakhs are, we consider, part of the Company's luck. We congratulate the firm; we cannot say as much to the tax-payer.

A Serious Grievance.

We draw the attention of the Government as well as the public to a letter appearing elsewhere, which describes the hardships to which small unregistered firms are put in Bombay through the harshness of the Rules framed under the Income Tax and Super-tax Acts. In the Select Committee report of 1918, it was explained that where there was definite partnership, the partners should be treated in regard to refunds in the same way as shareholders in a company. There are many small concerns which are unregistered, and the Madras Government in their Rules treated partners in small firms with strict regard to the intentions of the Select Committee. In Bombay the word "Registered" has been unduly emphasised to the detriment of unregistered firms. Government have a right to know of the exact constitution of partnerships before allowing refunds; but the simplest way would be to add a query in the D. Form of the Income Tax return requiring the proportion of profit sharing in the case of every firm. When those facts are obtained, Government can be satisfied about the existence of definite partnership which was all that the Select Committee laid down as essential. The unjustifiable rigidity of the Bombay rules is causing grave hardship to small unregistered concerns and we hope Government will take the present opportunity of rectifying it. The Amendment Bill is to be reported upon by the Select Committee by the 20th of March and we hope the opportunity will not be lost of removing a serious grievance.

War Allowances.

At last the war allowances have been sanctioned and the orders of the Government of Bombay are to issue shortly. They are granted only to those drawing salary upto Rs. 150 on a gradually diminishing scale and those drawing from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 will get only an additional 7½ per cent. By the time a man reaches Rs. 100, in Government service, he has to put in at least 10 to 15 years' service and that means more mouths to feed. Government do not seem to have adequately taken into consideration this fact in fixing the percentages of war-allowances. Nobody grudges those drawing Rs. 50 their total allowance of 70 per cent., but the allowances granted to those getting Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 are quite inadequate. The limit of Rs. 150 is in itself unmeaning; it should have been at least Rs. 200. Now that war allowances have been sanctioned, we trust Government will not sleep over the revision question. It was generally expected that the new allowances would be given retrospective effect from April, 1919, but the Government of India have granted the allowances from January, 1920, to the great disappointment and distress of Government servants. Of all the classes affected by the war, the poor middle class people, earning fixed pay, have suffered most terribly. But what with references and cross references and the travelling in state of heavy files and the collection of useless figures to prove a proposition universally admitted, Government have prolonged the misery of these servants and have at last presented them with stone when they were crying for bread.

Cantonment Code.

That the Cantonments Code in India is unnecessarily harsh towards the civilian population and that it arbitrarily usurps powers and rights to an unwarrantable extent is a fact to which everyone, who has experience of residence within Cantonment limits anywhere in this country, will easily bear testimony. A deputation will shortly wait on the Commander-in-Chief to lay before him the grievances of civilian residents in respect of the rules and regulations that are enforced in these areas. The harshness and arbitrary character of some of these rules and regulations were fully exposed at the All-India Cantonments Conference, which was held last year. The military authorities, it is to be hoped, will realise the need of modifying the regulations so as to remove all causes of unnecessary irksomeness and hardship to the civil population. The Commander-in-Chief would do well to introduce a bill to amend the Cantonments Act of 1910 with a view to the elimination or modification of the harsher clauses.

Harsh Operation.

An instance of the arbitrary ways in which the powers conferred by the Cantonment Code are made to operate, is furnished by the action of the Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali. One fine morning early in 1919 it was notified by this Magistrate for the information of the villages of Bhagur and Sigwa and the owners of properties along Nasik Road, Bhagur Road and Dhondy Road, that "they are now within Cantonment limits and that the Cantonment rules and regulations will be applicable to them hereafter." The notification was based on a Government resolution, which had been issued seven weeks before, but of which no hint had been conveyed to the parties affected. The protests and representations of the residents and landlords in the newly extended areas against this arbitrary action of the Cantonment authorities have been unavailing so far. It is contended that no proved military necessity has arisen to warrant the extension of the Cantonment limits. If the step has been taken merely in the interests of sanitation, that object could have been secured by declaring the villages to be a Notified Area. The Cantonment Committee has reassessed all the properties in the extended area and has been levying sundry taxes, which are being paid under protest as the owners contend that the action of the Committee is illegal. But, apart from this, the sudden application of the Cantonment Code to these villages and properties, without consulting the convenience of the residents concerned, is highly uncalled-for and is entailing much hardship.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

EXTENSION OF TALUKA COURTS AGREED TO.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

MR. BELVI'S MOTION LOST.

INQUIRY INTO TAXES IMPOSED BY MUNICIPALITIES.

(By our Special Representative.)

The third day of the Council session began with the discussion on the various Bills, of which nine were tabled on the agenda paper, and they made a formidable list, but business began to show a tendency to accelerate when the simple device of postponing contentious measures was brought into operation by the Government. The Tobacco Bill was postponed, so was the most interesting Bill on the agenda, the Bill to provide for the constitution of Village Panchayats. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, the Member-in-charge elaborated at some length the reasons, which had induced Government to postpone the measure. The amendments proposed were many and would entail an amount of debate. There were complaints received by Government from the residents of many a village that they had had no opportunity to examine it, as vernacular translations of the measure had not yet come within their easy reach. Sir Ibrahim explained that such translations had been made ready only recently and he chose to await the opinions of those who were directly concerned in the passage of the measure. All the other Bills were duly passed, the only measure having a clause which could elicit any interesting comment from hon. members at this stage being the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. Clause 7 of this Bill proposed to insert a section in the Act, providing for punishment with fine of any disregard of notice, prohibiting smoking in a public building. The Hon. Rao Saheb Desai rose to ask whether this provision would be really observed. The Secretariat was a public building. Government officers were to be noticed there with cigars in their mouths. Were they going to obey this rule? The Hon. the Advocate-General hastened to explain to an amused House that the prohibition to smoke would be restricted only to particular parts of a public building. The Bills having been disposed of within an hour, he came to the discussion of matters of general public interest.

Education in Secondary Schools.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi is greatly dissatisfied with the education at present imparted in Government Secondary Schools. He expressed this dissatisfaction in no uncertain terms in the speeches he made in moving his resolution about them, and in replying to the debate his motion occasioned. He wanted the Education Department to examine annually each class in Government Secondary Education Schools in *all* the prescribed subjects. He complained that the system of examination prevalent now was more farcical than serious. He wanted the inspecting officers to have the classes examined in all the subjects and not simply to test their knowledge hurriedly, when they went round the Secondary schools. He deprecated the idea of the teachers themselves examining their pupils. There was a great likelihood of partiality. He, therefore, would have an outside agency, the inspecting officer, to do the work. Mr. Paranjpye rushed to demolish these ideas in an effective speech. He characterised the proposal as impracticable and inadvisable. Had Mr. Belvi any idea that these annual examinations must be held at the same time? The students to be examined exceeded four thousand, and it was impossible for the inspecting agency to do this work. There was in educational circles a unanimity of opinion that pupils should be examined by their own teachers. There existed unfortunately a great deal of confusion in the public mind between the functions of examination and inspection. Let them have a more accurate inspection, but why increase the evil of examinations. He stigmatised Mr. Belvi's proposal as mischievous, an adjective which elicited an approval of "hear, hear" from the Director of Public Instruction. The latter remarked that he had awaited with curiosity for many months the introduction of Mr. Belvi's resolution, which had been once postponed. It was found that Mr. Belvi was in error in several matters. The system of examination by the Inspectors now in vogue was an improvement upon that which prevailed before 1901. It had been tried in England and other countries and had been proved efficient. Producing two books, he quoted extracts in support of his contention but unfortunately did not mention the authors by name. The one had written before 1898, the other a Chief Inspector of Schools in England had described in the other book Mr. Covernton read from, his experiences of the new system. "Is that Mr. Newton's recent work", asked the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the D. P. I. having affirmed that it was. Learnt incidentally the name of this high authority. Mr. Covernton wanted to express his public resentment regarding the gross slur, Mr. Belvi had elected to cast upon the staff of the Government schools, and if he thought that a Government Inspector simply loafed in a school, and out again when he went to examine it, it was emphatically not the case. Sir Ibrahim who characterised Mr. Belvi's proposal as impracticable and also undesirable inquired what effect it would have on the health of the students. Mr. Belvi, in replying to the debate, emphatically denied that he wanted to cast aspersions upon the Government educational staff, and insisted upon the desirability of improving the quality of the education in Secondary schools by stricter examinations, but there was no sympathy in the House for examinations and the proposal was lost.

A Mixed Committee of Inquiry.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Naik has had before the Council for some time a proposal very elaborately worded, which desires the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-officials to tour about and report whether Municipal taxation was commensurate with the burdens these bodies had to bear. In his carefully prepared speech which showed with what patience he had amassed a number of statistical details relating to the finances of Municipalities he appealed for the appointment of such a Committee. It was to make suggestions to Government and to the Municipalities to evolve new forms of taxation, and to ascertain how much direct tax such bodies ought to levy as a minimum, but these suggestions were not to be binding either upon Government or the Municipalities, as the latter particularly would resent this advice as an interference with their freedom of action. Mr. Harchandrai lost no time in ridiculing the proposal in a light hearted view as ponderous and impossible. Mr. Chunilal Mehta did the same, but in a manner which showed how futile the proposal would be in really finding out how Municipalities could better their finances. Mr. Kamat asked what was exactly meant by municipal amenities. Electric light too was now a municipal amenity. The hon. mover was supported, however, by Mr. Desai from Bijapur, who wanted essentially a small Committee, and by Mr. Garud who thought the proposal not so ill-advised as some members wanted to make out. Rao Bahadur Sathe, who was not so emphatic in his condemnation of the proposal as Mr. Pandurang Desai, was in its support, made a penetrating analysis of the demand for a Committee. Had the hon. mover any idea of the magnitude of work, which would entail upon such a Committee? It was an impracticable proposal, the Municipalities would resent the interference. He recommended the hon. mover to go round as a pure labour of love just as propagandists on behalf of co-operation do, and ask people to tax themselves more. That would prove useful, not the proposed Committee. Sir Ibrahim, in a humorous vein, referred to the hon. mover as the hon. member for municipal amenities held out no hopes at all that the proposal could be considered, and Rao Bahadur Naik withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Upasani's Success.

On the second day of its session the popular element in the Council had obtained a moral victory in its demand for more money for the education of girls; last evening the Hon. Mr. Upasani had the satisfaction of finding that the majority of the Council viewed with great sympathy the hard lot of the village litigant who had to wander many miles to find a Court of Law. His proposal that the system of Taluka Courts, and of linked Courts where necessary be extended to all the districts of this Presidency, was accepted by the narrow majority of one, seventeen voting for Mr. Upasani, sixteen against him. Mr. Upasani's contention was that the recommendation made forty years ago by the Government of India that no villager ought to find it necessary to go beyond his own Taluka for a legal suit was not acted upon sufficiently by the local Government. He produced a mass of figures showing that the present distribution of Taluka Courts was based neither upon the population list, nor the amount of litigation. The Hon. Mr. Pandurang Desai, in a vigorous speech in support, pointed out how in the Bijapur district a rayat had to tramp fifty miles to sue on a simple bond of ten rupees, and nearly all the legal talent in the Council warmly espoused Mr. Upasani's cause. Mr. Sathe in a very able speech declared that the ideal system would be to have one sub-judge's court for each Taluka. It was necessary that the administration of justice should always be made speedy, less expensive and thoroughly efficient. They were not discussing the point of efficiency but to achieve the other two objects he would warmly advocate a redistribution of the present jurisdiction of Courts. Dewan Bahadur Godbole gave his hearty support to the proposal, Messrs. Harchandrai and Belvi adding their own testimony to the hardships of village litigants. Sir George Carmichael mentioned what improvements Government proposed to lighten these hardships, now that Justice Hayward who had in a recent tour investigated the problem, had made certain recommendations. He assured the Council that the Government plan was to provide an additional Court wherever there was sufficient work. The popular element in the Council wanted to have the assurance of finding the resolution passed, and Mr. Upasani had a successful innings. The Council then adjourned, after the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye had introduced his resolution regarding acquisition of land by commercial concerns.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was again held yesterday, Sir George Carmichael, presiding, when the second reading of the Bombay Tobacco Act 1919 was again postponed, on the ground, said Mr. Curtis, that the financial readjustment between the Government and the Corporation was being reconsidered on account of the housing problems, etc., and until that arrangement was complete it was not proper to take up the consideration of the Bill.

The Bill was then postponed.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah then introduced the second reading of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901. The Select Committee had stated in their report:—

"We are by a majority of the opinion, that an agency other than that of the Presidency Magistrate, which entails the use of the Police, should be employed for the purpose of collecting the arrears of mofussil municipalities. We have substituted for the Presidency Magistrate the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and have given him the power of delegation to a subordinate officer. Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill have been amended accordingly."

Sir Ibrahim said when the Bill was first introduced objection was taken that the Presidency Magistrate should not be the authority to take the place of the Municipal Commissioner in the matter of collecting arrears taxation for district municipalities. He had then said that the Government would be glad to take into consideration any suggestion for the substitution of the Presidency Magistrate. The Registrar of the Small Causes Court was the officer proposed and the Government accepted that officer, as members were averse to the use of the police, which would have be done if the Presidency Magistrate was empowered to collect the arrears.

Mr. Harilal Desai said although he had put in a minute of dissent he was not going to oppose the second reading of the Bill. He had his doubts if the Registrar of the Small Causes Court was the proper person for the collection of the arrears.

Mr. C. V. Mehta opposed the arguments the previous speaker.

SIR IBRAHIM'S REPLY.

Sir Ibrahim in replying said the machinery of the Municipal Commissioner was not

(Continued on page 12.)

6TH APRIL & 13TH.

COMMEMORATION OF NATIONAL WEEK.

NO HARTAL.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, writes in the "Young India:—"

It is impossible for us to forget the 6th April which vitalized the whole of India and the 13th April which by the spilling of innocent blood has made the Punjab a place of pilgrimage for the whole of India. The 6th April saw the advent of Satyagraha. One may dissent from the civil-disobedience part of it, but no one can dissent from the essential doctrine of truth and love or non-injury. With Satya combined with Ahimsa you can bring the world to your feet. Satyagraha in its essence is nothing but the introduction of truth and gentleness in the political i.e., the national life. And whether one takes the Satyagraha pledge or not, there can be no doubt that the spirit of Satyagraha has pervaded the masses. Anyway that is my experience of thousands of the Punjabis I met throughout my tour in the Punjab.

The 6th of April again saw the inauguration of a definite plan of Hindu-Muslim unity and Swadeshi.

It was the 6th of April which broke the spirit underlying the Rowlatt Act and made it a dead letter. The 13th of April saw not merely the terrific tragedy but in that tragedy Hindu-Muslim blood flowed freely in a mingled stream and sealed the compact.

How to commemorate or celebrate these two great national events! I venture to suggest that those who will, should devote the 6th April, next to fast (twenty-four hours' abstention from food) and prayer and that all over India at 7 p.m., public meetings should be held praying for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and expressing the national belief that there will be no peace in the land till that Act is repealed. That the Act is a dead letter is not enough. Either it is a disgrace or it is not. If it is, the Act must be repealed. The repeal before the Reforms will be a taken of goodwill on the part of the Government.

The whole of the week beginning from the 6th should be devoted to some work connected with the tragedy of the 13th. I therefore venture further to suggest that the week should be devoted to the collecting of funds for the Jallianwala Bagh memorial, it being remembered that the sum to be collected is ten lakhs of rupees. Each village or town can devise its own plan of collection, guarding against misappropriation and fraud. The collection should be finished by the evening of the 12th April.

THE 13TH.

Then the 13th. That day of days should be devoted to fasting and prayer. It should be free from ill-will or anger. We want to cherish the memory of the innocent dead. We do no want to remember the wickedness of the deed. The nation will rise by readiness to sacrifice not by preparing to revenge. On that day I would also have the nation to remember the mass excesses and feel penitent for them. We close the week by meetings throughout India to pass resolutions urging the Governments, both Imperial and Indian, to take effective steps to render a repetition of the tragedy impossible.

I would further urge that during the week each one does his or her best in his or her own person to realize more fully than ever the principles of Satyagraha, Hindu-Muslim unity and Swadeshi. In order to emphasise Hindu-Muslim unity, I would advise joint meetings of Hindus and Mahomedans on Friday the 12th April at 7 p.m., urging that the Khilafat question be decided in accordance with the just Muslim sentiments.

Thus this national week should be a week of purification, self-examination, sacrifice, exact discipline and expression of cherished national sentiments. There should be no trace of bitterness, no violence of language but absolute fearlessness and firmness.

Should there not also be a *hartal* on the 6th and the 13th? My answer is an emphatic no. This week is a Satyagraha week for those who believe in truth and non-violence. The *hartal* of the 6th was a Satyagraha, *hartal* in the sense that it was a prelude to Satyagraha. The *hartal* of the 6th April last, though it was spontaneous was not altogether free from undue pressure during the course of the day in the way of asking people not to use carriages, etc. I would, therefore, not advise *hartal* at all for this week of discipline and penance. Moreover *hartal* must not be made cheap. It must be only for rare occasions.

I respectfully trust that all parties and all classes will see their way to take their full share in the observances of the national week and make it an event for the true and definite progress in national awakening.

FIRING AT JAMSHEDPUR.

SEQUEL TO STRIKERS' DISTURBANCES.

ATTEMPT TO DAMAGE RLY. LINES.

CALCUTTA, March 16.

News has reached Calcutta from Jamshedpur to the effect that the strikers, after presenting their minimum demands to the General Manager, began a campaign of vigorous picketting. They prevented motor cars and lorries from carrying workmen to the works compound, pelted stones at cars assembled in large numbers at the gates. Officials tried their best to disperse the crowd but failed. The Commissioner, Mr. Heycock gave the crowd one hour and ten minutes to disperse, but none moved. The crowd at about 11 a.m. was surrounded by soldiers who fixed bayonets for charge, but this had no effect on the crowd, who demanded expulsion of Indian workmen from inside the works. Mr. Tutwiler, later, announced that at 4 p.m. he would announce a settlement of dispute at Jugselai, and the crowd then dispersed.

A telegram received late last night states the crowd was fired upon and some casualties sustained.

LATER.

In connection with the firing on strikers at Jamshedpur, enquiries, made by the Associated Press with the agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., elicit the fact that strikers attempted to damage the railway lines between Jamshedpur and Tatanager, and, on their refusing to disperse when ordered, were fired upon.

"CASUALTIES NUMBER ABOUT 15."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The latest reports from Jamshedpore go to show that military police had to fire on the excited mob of strikers on Monday morning, the casualities numbering about fifteen. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities have made arrangements to protect Tatanagar Railway Station and the line.

STRIKERS FIRM.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR March 15.

The strikers are firm and determined and bloodshed was narrowly averted yesterday, the crowd demanding expulsion of Indian workmen from inside the works and preventing motor lorries carrying Indian workmen guarded by European soldiers into the work shop. Firing started in the morning to-day, resulting in many casualties.

DIRECTORS LEAVE FOR JAMSHEDPUR.

Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, left Bombay for Jamshedpur, yesterday.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING IN BOMBAY ON APRIL 3.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 16.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Bombay in the Presidency Association Rooms on Saturday the 3rd April at 12 noon to consider the report of the Punjab Enquiry Sub-Committee and other matters.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

ALLAHABAD WOMEN SUPPORT POONA WOMEN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 16.

A meeting of ladies of Allahabad was held yesterday to support Poona women in their demand for compulsory education for girls, Mrs. Motilal Nehru presided. Among the speakers were Mrs. Uma Nehru and Mrs. Chintamani.

PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE POSTPONED TO 21ST.

(Associated Press.)

MEERUT, March 16.

The Secretary of the Provincial Conference to be held at Meerut wires:—

"Owing to the 19th of March being the Khilafat Day and also the fact that people will be leaving their stations that day, the Provincian Khilafat Conference will be held on the 21st and 22nd inst. Nawab Saheb of Dacca has accepted the presidentship. All leaders are requested to attend as important matters will be discussed. Information of arrival is necessary."

CONFERENCE OF MOSLEM LEADERS AT MEERUT.

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Meerut, wires under date 13th instant that Hasrat Mohini and Narshir Husan Ridwai visited Meerut and they are of opinion that the Conference of Moslem leaders proposed by the Raja of Mahmudabad be held at Meerut during the days of the Provincial Khilafat Conference at Meerut on the 20th and 21st instant.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

TWO GREAT DUTIES OF ALLIES.

MR. ASQUITH'S OUTBURST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 16.

Mr. Asquith, in the speech at the National Liberal Club, referring to Armenian massacres, declared that the two great duties of the Allies at present were the duty of punishment and the duty of prevention. Effective prevention must deprive the Turk as a ruling power of the opportunity and means of repetition, while punishment would not be adequate unless it was exemplary. This was or ought to be the last chapter of Ottoman misrule.

MASSACRES IN CILICIA

MR AMEER ALI DENIES LORD BRYCE'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recr. 1 a.m., Mar. 17.

In a letter to the "Times," Mr. Ameer Ali emphatically denies the statement of Lord Bryce that the Mohammedans in India have not condemned the massacres in Cilicia. He declares that the Mohammedans in India are as horrified as anyone and hold that if there has been deliberate butchery of innocents, no punishment of culprits can be too severe, but they demand impartial investigation by an Allied Commission.

ALLIED OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

ATTACKS CONTINUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 10.
Recd. noon March, 16.

The attacks on Allied officers in Germany continue. For example, eight men said to be members of the French Military Flying Commission who were alleged to be poaching came into conflict with the Citizens' Guard near Potsdam with the result that one was mortally injured. The German Government has issued a proclamation conveying an urgent warning against such attacks which can only lead to serious injury to Germany. The proclamation adds that the offenders will be severely punished.

GENERAL ELECTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY VS. GENERAL SMUTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 10.
Recd. noon March, 16

Extraordinary interest is being displayed in the general election in South Africa March, 10th. The main issue is between the South African Party under General Smuts who will support the Imperial connection and the Nationalists under Hertzog who favour separation and a Republic. The Unionists under Sir Thomas Smartt will support General Smuts. On the constitutional issue; the attitude of the Labour Party under Colour Creswell will probably be determined by economic considerations. Sensational results are possible.

EGYPTIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PROTEST AGAINST SUSPENSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 10.
Recd. noon March, 16.

Cairo.—Fifty-two members of the Legislative Assembly met in the House of the Nationalist leader Zaghoul Pasha and passed a resolution protesting against the suspension of the Assembly, also the British Protectorate and proclaiming the independence of Egypt.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES

CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION AGAINST STRIKE DECIDED UPON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 16.

The National Federation of General Workers with membership of a million and a half has unanimously decided upon constitutional action as against the strike with regard to the nationalisation of mines.

The Executive of the Railwaymen's Union has come to a similar decision.

NEW IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

"PREFERABLE TO THAT OF 1914."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 16.

The Ulster Unionist Council has decided that the new Home Rule Bill is preferable to the 1914 Act and will therefore not attempt to defeat the Bill, but will press for certain amendments.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 11.)

at all efficient in collecting the arrears, and the substitutions of the Registrar of Small Causes Court was for the purpose of having a better and more efficient machinery for the purpose of collecting the arrears of taxation from the people in Bombay. He hoped the second reading the Bill would be carried unanimously.

MR. DESAI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Harilal Desai who had the following amendment against his name was ruled out order on a point of order raised by Sir Ibrahim.

"After Clause 3.—Insert the following:—

"3 A. After section 83 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"83-A. (1) If the officer authorized to sign a warrant under sub-section (2) of section 83 shall at any time have reason to believe that any person from whom any sum is due on account of any Municipal tax is about forthwith to remove from the Municipal District the said officer may direct the immediate payment by such person of the sum so due or about to become due by him and cause a bill for the amount to be presented to him.

(2) If on the presentation of such bill the said person does not forthwith pay the sum due or about to become due by him the amount shall be leviable by distress and sale in the manner hereinbefore prescribed except that it shall not be necessary to serve upon the defaulter any notice of demand, and the said officer's warrant for distress and sale may be issued and executed without delay."

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 was read a second time and then passed unanimously.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES ACT.

Sir George Carmichael then took up the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the regulation of Public Conveyances. The following was the Select Committee's report:—

Clause 4.—We have reverted to the provision of the present Act by which the licenses are renewed from January 1st of each year. This facilitates their renewal and the work of inspection and is in accordance with the present practice and with the petition of the Bombay Hack Owners Association. We have, therefore, in sub-clause (c) of clause 2 defined "Licensing year."

Clause 5.—We have deleted sub-clause (b) as being vague and indefinite in its scope.

Clause 10.—We have assimilated the law to what we understand is the present practice of the Commissioner of Police in Bombay and have made a responsible veterinary officer the final judge as to the unfitness of a horse for use.

Clauses 12 and 13.—We have transposed these clauses to obtain uniformity in drafting and we have in clause 12 made more precise the grounds on which a driver's license may be refused.

Clause 14.—We have by an additional clause made provision for a charge for the driver's license. This is in accordance with the law prevailing in Calcutta and is a just charge to cover the cost of badge and licensing.

Clause 18.—We have made the fixing of the legal rates of fares subject to the conditions of the sanction of the Governor in Council and of previous publication.

Clauses 20 and 26.—We have made provision for the driver to carry his license with him and to show it to a police officer on demand and we have in sub-clause (e) of clause 26 made it an offence to refuse to show such license or the list of fares on demand to a police officer. We have by a new sub-clause (i) made it an offence to use insulting or abusive language and by an addition to sub-clause (1) (v) an offence to loiter. We have increased the fine imposed by clause 26.

Clause 31.—We have by the addition of new sub-clause (5) endeavoured to prevent vexatious complaints to the Magistrate by providing for the payment of compensation in such cases.

Clauses 36—We have by the addition of sub-clause (5) provided for the payment to local authorities in Sind and the Mofussil of the fines realised under this Act after deducting expenses.

The Bill was then read a third time and unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

Sir George then read for the second time the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. The Select Committee reported as follows:—

1. We are of opinion that no direction should be issued under the second alternative in new sub-section (1) of section 28 without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council and that notice should be given as under the first alternative. We have amended clause 8 of the bill accordingly. We are by a majority of opinion that the punishment of whipping provided in new section 126A should be omitted as brutalising in its effects. We are further of opinion that sub-section (2) of new section 126A should cover detention by a threat to take legal proceedings for the recovery of money lent and have inserted the necessary provisions in the said sub-section.

2. As the intention of clause 7 is to prevent smoking and spitting in public buildings, we propose to insert a new section limited to that purpose.

He said the amendment was with a view to prevent the unlawful detention of women in brothels. The power to deport from Bombay persons from whose hands unfortunate women in the brothels were likely to suffer. The persons against whom it was proposed to utilise the powers were entitled to three days' notice, and the deportation of the latter was subject to the sanction of the Government, as that would ensure that no such order would be made without due consideration. Whipping had been struck out as a punishment, as it was brutalising in its effect.

SMOKING AND GOVT. SERVANTS.

Mr. Harilal Desai said, with regard to the clause prohibiting smoking in public meetings, so far as the Government officers were concerned it was more likely to be observed in the breach than in the observance. In a big building like the Secretariat, or the High Court, they saw officers moving with cigars in their mouths, and was the law to be made applicable to them, or only to the public? If the law was for the public only then that could be understood.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas also spoke.

SIR GEORGE'S REPLY.

Sir George said the rule regarding smoking would be as applicable to Government servants, as to the public.

The Bill was adopted.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYAT BILL.

The Village Punchayat Bill was postponed on the motion of Sir Ibrahim who said the vernacular translations of the Act had only been made a short time ago and the village had not had the opportunity of discussing the Bill which was introduced for their use.

DISQUALIFICATION OF ALIENS ACT.

Sir Ibrahim then introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act 1918. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The object of this amendment is to extend the application of the Act to companies and firms which are alien in character and to persons who (whether themselves aliens or not) are entered on an electoral roll or become members of a local authority in a representative character on behalf of an alien company or firm. It has been found that owing to certain provisions of the city of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918, will not apply to such companies, firms and individual and will to that extent be ineffective unless amended.

The Bill was then read the second and third time and adopted.

LAND REVENUE CODE.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code was introduced by Mr. G. S. Curtis. The following is the statement of objects of reasons.

The object of this amendment is to provide for the recovery under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, of sums the recovery of which is necessary for the purpose of liquidating co-operative societies under section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. At present recovery is possible only through the agency of the civil courts and this method has been proved to be so dilatory that the need for an amendment of the law is recognised. The present amendment is proposed as a temporary measure which will have effect until an amendment of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, can be effected. A similar measure has, for similar reasons, been enacted in Bihar and Orissa.

2. The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, is an Act of the Governor-General in Council but may be amended locally with the previous sanction of the Governor-General under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915.

The Bill was adopted after reading for the second and third time.

COTTON CONTRACTS CONTROL.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions Act, 1919), was passed unanimously:—

"The object of the present amendments to make it clear that no member, officer or servant of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board and no member of any committee appointed by the Board shall be personally liable for anything done in good faith under the provisions of the Act; and also that the Board shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising from any wrongful act or commission on the part of any person in their employment.

This finished the legislative programme of the Council.

Mr. D. V. Belvi then moved:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to direct that the Educational Department should examine annually each class in Government Secondary Educational schools in all the subjects prescribed therefor by the Department."

He said there should a regular annual examination in all subjects prescribed as that led to better efficiency. It was not a difficult thing to arrange for an annual examination of all the classes in secondary schools. He asked whether it was a proper thing to leave the examination of students to people who had themselves trained them. He had no hesitation in saying that that might lead to partiality. The inspecting staff had been much increased of late and he did not see why the annual examination could not be easily arranged.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye thought the resolution was both impracticable and inadvisable.

Mr. R. K. Gothole wanted the Inspectors to pay more attention to the primary schools.

Mr. J. G. Covernton was rather surprised at the resolution of Mr. Belvi. He thought the old system of examination was quite useless and he supposed it had been done away with at his suggestion, and the new system adopted. If teachers were able to carry on a school, they should be able to inspect it. Teachers who were teaching a class were much better able to examine it than anybody else.

BAD EFFECT ON STUDENTS' HEALTH.

Sir Ibrahim said Mr. Belvi could not have realised that the reversion to the old system was unacceptable to Government. Efforts had been made in the past to reduce the numbers of examinations as they had a very bad effect on the health of the boys. Experts had declared, in the interests of the students, that examinations should be as few as possible. And it had yet to be decided that examinations were the best test of the efficiency of students. Did Mr. Belvi mean to say that if the system was good it should be only made applicable to Government schools and not to private schools? Did he mean that private schools should be excluded from the benefits of such a system, if it were a good one? The Government opposed the resolution.

DEFECTS IN BELGAUM SCHOOLS.

Mr. Belvi said Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. Covernton who were concerned in the matter did not realise the enormous harm that such a system had done. When Mr. Covernton went to Belgaum the next time he would show him how defective was the education imparted in the Sardars' High School in Belgaum. He would find that boys in the higher classes there were not able to understand Bhanderker's First Sanskrit Book. Any boy was promoted to a higher class although he did not deserve it. He had been told by an experienced Inspector, who had lately retired, that the present system was bad and was doing great harm. His suggestions were not at all impracticable. If they had such implicit confidence in their head-masters why not abolish the whole inspecting staff, which was so costly? What he wanted to say was that there should be some sort of wholesome check on the head masters. The guardians had a right to know by way of examinations that their boys were taught properly. It was stated that the teachers were now trained, but when Mr. Covernton went to Belgaum the next time he (the speaker) would show him what kind of English was taught, and how faulty was the pronunciation of the boys.

The resolution was negatived.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

INQUIRY INTO TAXES IMPOSED BY MUNICIPALITIES.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch, Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to visit, if necessary, the different municipal towns, inquire, examine and report whether the taxes imposed by the District Municipalities in the Presidency, are commensurate with the facilities and amenities of life afforded by them to their rate-payers; and to recommend the minimum direct tax which each municipality should levy having regard to the facilities and amenities of life it has been affording to its rate-payers, the programme of improvements which each municipality has in view and the paying capacity of the residents of the municipal area."

Rao Bahadur Naik said his object in bringing forward this resolution, was not to cast any aspersions on the ability of any municipality to manage its affairs, or to restrict its functions in the areas allotted to it, or to have any outside interference with it.

The taxation however imposed by some municipalities had not been to the full extent commensurate with the facilities which they afforded to their rate-payers. There were other municipalities, notably that of Ahmedabad, which was the biggest municipality, under the District Municipal Act, which levied no taxes on houses or land and imposed others which fell mostly on the poorer people. A careful scrutiny was necessary of the resources and needs of each municipality with a view to ascertaining whether there were not more sources of revenue available to enable them to discharge their obligations satisfactorily.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said that in this enlightened age some people had a *penchant* for having committees for any and everything under the sun, and would ride this hobby horse of theirs to death. It was therefore the duty of this Council, when such resolutions were brought before it, to examine them very carefully and see whether they were likely to do any good to the people. He was of opinion that the appointment of a committee such as the one proposed by the mover would not serve any useful purpose at all and would be a sheer waste of time. He very much liked the trouncing which the mover gave to the good municipality of Ahmedabad for not imposing direct taxation, but there were other municipalities which did have direct taxation.

"OF NO PRACTICAL USE."

Mr. C. V. Mehta, opposing the resolution, said that in the interests of municipal self-government the more independence was given to these bodies the better for them. They should be left free to determine their own form of taxation and their own form of the facilities which they were to afford to their rate-payers. Besides the appointment of such a committee would be of no practical use.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said it would be against the very principle of local autonomy if any outside body were to go round the Presidency and direct the municipalities as to what minimum of direct taxation they should impose and what facilities they should give the rate-payers.

Rao Saheb H. D. Desai agreed with Mr. Kamat that the appointment of such a committee would be at complete variance with the principle of local self-government. Local development should be left in the hands of local bodies who knew best the resources and the needs of their places. The appointment of such a committee would be resented by the municipalities.

Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud supported the resolution.

Mr. P. A. Desai, supporting the resolution, said he did not understand how the freedom and independence of municipalities would be interfered with by the appointment of such a committee, which was to make suggestions after a full enquiry. The Committee was simply to make suggestions, and the mover had nowhere said that these suggestions were to be binding on the municipalities. People were averse to direct taxation because the money in that case had to come out of their pockets direct. There were many questions which this Committee could go into with advantage.

IMPRACTICABLE SUGGESTION.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe opposed the resolution because of the impracticability of the suggestion made in it and also because it would entrench upon the function of municipalities. He was alive to the defects of several municipalities and was conscious of the fact that everything that ought to be done by them was not being done, but the suggestion made in the resolution was not a practicable one. Perhaps the mover had no adequate idea of the magnitude of the work which this Committee would have to do. There was no need for hurry and the mover could have waited till this department went into the hands of the minister under the Reforms Scheme.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, opposing the resolution, said it would be so much money wasted if they spent it on a committee of that character. Most of the information which the mover desired to have could be obtained from the printed reports of the municipalities.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he did not quite understand what the mover really wanted the Committee to do. From the resolution it appeared that the mover wanted to find out whether the taxes were commensurate with the facilities and amenities afforded. These facilities and amenities were provided out of the money which the taxes brought in, and therefore there must have been the money to provide those facilities from. If the mover had said he wanted the municipalities to provide a certain standard of comfort to the rate-payers, he (the speaker) could understand that, but he could conceive of no more impracticable resolution than the one now before the Council. Then the mover wanted the Committee to find out the paying capacity of the residents of municipal areas. That was a tall order indeed. How was an outside body going to determine the paying capacity of the rate-payers of over 150 municipalities, and then determine the minimum direct tax which the municipalities should impose? The mover proposed the appointment of a committee which would take several years to report, and of which the suggestions, when it did send in the report, were to be binding on nobody! This was a proposition which, he did not think, would commend itself to the Council.

Rao Bahadur Naik said he would withdraw the resolution in view of the strong opposition it had met with.

The resolution was withdrawn

SYSTEM OF TALUKA COURTS.

Mr. S. B. Upasani moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the system of taluka courts, and of linked courts, where necessary be extended to all the districts in the Presidency, so that the ryots may not have to go beyond the limits of their revenue talukas for their civil litigation."

The resolution was carried.

LAND FOR COMMERCIAL CONCERNS.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that Government be pleased, when acquiring land for a new commercial concern under the Land Acquisition Act, to lay down a condition that the dispossessed owners be given the option of receiving the compensation for their lands in the form of fully paid-up shares in that concern at par."

Mr. Paranjpye said that during the last year or two there had been increasing industrial activity which they welcomed in general, but a large number of hard cases had occurred. A few schemes had been floated in recent years, which required the acquisition of land on a scale almost unheard of in previous years. Formerly land was acquired where the question of public utility was beyond doubt, as in the case of railways and some such other purposes. In recent years, land, measuring not hundreds but thousands and tens of thousands of acres, had been acquired affecting an enormous number of villages. This might be alright when the land was acquired for the purpose of irrigation schemes which were undoubtedly of benefit to the public. But in recent years land had been acquired on an extensive scale for commercial concerns and sometimes for speculative concerns, which were of benefit to the general public only to a limited extent and only in an indirect way, and which were avowedly for the purpose of making profits. They should look carefully into the question whether the interests of the general public were commensurate with those of these companies. The land acquired by these private companies displaced people who were attached to their soil for several generations and the people occasionally felt that they had not been getting good compensation. It was therefore only right that people so displaced should be given the option of receiving the compensation for their lands in the form of fully paid-up shares in those concerns at par.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 10.—A telegram from Bizerta says a British naval division has left for Constantinople.

London, March 10.—Paris.—The "Temps" says that reinforcements sent to General Gouraud in Cilicia, consist of a brigade of infantry.

London, March 10.—It is stated that General Desperey has gone to Golden Horn to command French forces in the Near East.

The Admiralty Division has awarded 3,775 sterling to the steamers Min and Bomilos, three of His Majesty's tugs and various naval officers for the salvage of the anchor liner Castalia from Bombay with thousand troops on board which grounded near Suez on February 6th, 1919 and was towed off.

Official and Personal.

The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh will be installed on the gadi on Wednesday, March 31, next.

Lord and Lady Goschen and the Hon. Cicely and the Hon. Phyllis Goshen have arrived at Government House.

A GRUESOME TRAGEDY.

A CALCUTTA MILLIONAIRE HACKED TO DEATH.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Babu Benode Lall Ghose, a millionaire of 70 years old staying in the suburbs of Calcutta, was found hacked to death in his room on Friday noon. The deceased had no children and Mrs. Ghose was absent at Benares at the time of the tragedy. The police think the murder looks extraordinary as it took place at midday and when some relatives of the deceased were in the house at the time. The police found in the deceased's bedroom property worth Rs. 11 lakhs in gold and Government papers. The deceased was twice elected Vice-Chairman of the Baranagore Municipality and was Honorary Magistrate. No clue has been obtained and no arrests yet made.

C[illegible]P. VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 15.

The motion that the report of the Select Committee on the Village Panchayats Bill be taken into consideration came up for discussion to-day. The official and non-official members of the Select Committee having radically differed on two essential points of the Bill the question before the Council was whether the Bill should be proceeded with or dropped. The non-official members urged the constitution of panchayats by formal election and the vesting of control in the District Councils in the place of District Officers. An informal non-official Committee of the Council again considered the situation privately and the Hon. Mr. Kelkar on their behalf expressed great disappointment at the Bill.

Sir B. K. Bose who differed from Mr. Kelkar and others said that as he understood it, the primary object of the Bill was the creation of judicial panchayats. The constitution of judicial panchayats by means of election would be tantamount to saying that the appointment of Judges which was the prerogative of the Crown should be vested in the electorates. If it were merely a Bill for constituting the local self-governing village panchayats he would have supported whole-heartedly the principle of election.

GOVERNMENT POSITION.

Before the motion was put to vote, Sir Frank Sly announced certain concession which the Government was prepared to make and said that the Government as at present constituted being responsible to the Secretary of State, as his agent, they could not support or go on with any Bill which they believed to be unworkable. The Bill as it stood now dealt with judicial as well as administrative functions. If the Council was prepared to abandon the judicial functions, the Government was prepared to make the panchayats wholly elective. They were also then prepared to grant the control over them to district boards, though the District Officer will retain powers of inspection and advice. The Government were also prepared to invest select panchayats with judicial functions if the District Magistrate was satisfied with their constitution personnel and methods of work. But this cannot be a matter of course. It would depend entirely upon the view the District Magistrate took of their capacity. After this explanation, a motion to refer the Bill again to the Select Committee to be revised in light of the debate in the Council was passed.

THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

DISPUTE OVER SALE

As already announced the directors of the Bombay United Mills have contracted to sell it to the Tata Mills, Ltd., for a sum of Rs. 1 crore and fifty-one lakhs, the sale being subject to confirmation by the shareholders. Mr. W. T. Halai, we are informed, on behalf of his client has sent an offer for the purchase of the said mills on the same terms as those of the Tata Mills, Ltd., but paying Rs. 10 lakhs more. A cheque of Rs. 10 lakhs for earnest money was tendered to the agents and directors who have declined to entertain the said proposal. The meeting of the Company is going to be held on Friday, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., when it is expected the matter will be hotly contested.

AVIATORS LIEUT. PARER AND MACKINTOSH IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The aviators, Lieutenants Parer and Mackintosh, who arrived yesterday in D.H. 9 are likely to stay here for about a week, the reasons being that they are likely to accompany Captain Mathews in their journey to Australia and the plane requires a few minor adjustments. During their stay here they are contemplating a ten hour trip but nothing has yet been finally settled. With regard to their journey to Australia the aviators have not yet decided the route they will follow but they think the flight along the coast of the Malay Peninsular will be safer than any other course. The airmen covered the distance from London to Calcutta in actual flying of 80 hours and weather permitting they expect to cover the rest of the journey in 40 hours.

REVERSE BILLS.

STOP THEIR SALE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REQUEST.

The following telegram has been sent by the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi, on the 16th instant:—

"Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, beg to reiterate their request to stop sale of Reverse Bills, which in their opinion are driving Government to take steps more and more harmful to the finances and interests of the country. The Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act of 1919 appears to them an unthinkable sequence of a misconceived policy. It is in their opinion a device to conceal from the public the loss to Indian funds arising from sale of Reverse Bills. Full provisions of the Bill are unknown, here but from statement of objects and reasons published it is obscure particularly on the amount of security reserved against notes previously supported by English Treasury Bills. Committee strongly urge that the Bill be dropped or at least first submitted for commercial opinion. Committee further protest against Government's silence on so many representations made by them on the subject of Currency and Exchange. Country is being driven into a more impossible situation every day and indifference to commercial opinion will not help to save it.—Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Chairman."

MORE REVERSE COUNCILS FOR SALE

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday, the 18th March, 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 7 5/16d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 7 3/8d. per rupee.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 16.

Rainfall has decreased and has been limited to a few falls in Assam, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Dibrugarh reports one inch and Naya Dumka a half.

Temperature is below normal in Northern India. Weather remains disturbed in Persia.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally except in Assam.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

The Administration Report dealing with the Working of Indian Railways for the year 1918-19, recently issued, is full of interest both to the public and the railway expert. The financial results are the best on record, the net profit on the working of State lines having reached the handsome figure of £10,858,379, representing a return of over 7 per cent on the capital at charge. These results are the more gratifying in view of the heavy increase of Rs. 5.72 crores in expenditure due to the larger programme of renewals and repairs, to improvings the emoluments of the staff of all grades and the increase in Train Mileage. The latter was of course inevitable in dealing with the greater volume of traffic, while the expenditure of renewals was productive as it enabled the railways to move more traffic than would otherwise have been the case.

The more rapid expansion in earnings, however, enabled the railways to seure a better net return than in any previous year, notwithstanding the heavier expenditure. This marked advance in earnings is attributed mainly to the increase in railway coal traffic (public coal traffic was of course adversely affected by the control), to larger receipts from the carriage of troops and military stores and to increase in the ordinary passenger and general merchandise traffic.

In regard to passenger traffic it may be noted that the improvement in earnings was more pronounced than the increase in the number of passengers due to the longer average distance travelled and the higher average charge per mile. The goods traffic was influenced largely by the heavy movement of rice and food grains to famine districts; and as this traffic paid higher average charges than the public coal which it displaced the earning per ton mile advanced.

It was inevitable that, owing to conditions obtaining during the war and which have not yet materially altered, the progress in railway construction should be impeded; but in spite of difficulties 1,803 miles of new railway were under construction or sanctioned for construction. This mileage is distributed amongst the various gauges as under:—

Broad gauge	617.74 miles.
3' 3"	791.66 miles.
2' 6"	336.62 "
2' 0"	57.28 "

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from the 1st April, 1919 to the 10th January, 1920, are more by Rs. 79,63,866 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1918-19.

GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH JANUARY, 1920 AND CORRESPONDING WEEK IN 1919:—

Eastern Bengal Railway.—Rs. 8,59,480 against Rs. 7,14,770.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.—Rs. 26,62,000 as against Rs. 25,69,561.

Bengal Nagpur Railway.—Rs. 13,03,000 as against Rs. 10,56,000.

South Indian Railway System.—Rs. 7,39,719, as against Rs. 6,50,679.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY MUDDLE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held to protest against the present
Currency and Exchange Policy of Government

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE, ON SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, AT 5-30 P.M

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE INDIA FROM THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT POLICY

Do not Fail to Attend the Meeting.

Speakers: Mr. M. A. JINNAH, The Hon. Mr. PURUSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS, Mr. MANU SUBEDAR, Mr. N. M. MAZUMDAR, The Hon. Mr. C. V. MEHTA, Mr. SITARAM K. POTDAR, ,, B. F. MADON, Mr. S. R. BOMANJI, Mr. MAVJI GOVINDJI, ,, JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, ,, SURAJMAL LALLOOBHAI, The Hon. Mr. SHERIF DEVJI KANJI, Mr. HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY ,, FAZLBHOY EBRAHIM, ,, KELKAR, Prof. V. G. KALE, Mr. CAWASJI JEHANGIR, and others.

JALLIANWALLA DAY.

13TH OF APRIL.

PRAYERS FOR PUNJAB VICTIMS.

Pandit Neki Ram Sharma of Delhi, sends us the following for publication:—

On the 13th day of April last year, the Jalianwalla Baug at Amritsar became the scene of slaughter of our unarmed Hindu an Musalman brethren. Thousands of Indians fell victims to the unscrupulous fire of Gene ral Dyer.

Then, let that day—the thirteenth of Apr —be immortalized as a day of Hindu-Mos le Unity and of the Awakening of India.

It is our duty, on that day, to offer praye for those Martyrs, to close all business, an to collect funds for the National Memorial the Jalianwalla Baugh.

I trust our leaders will be unanimous in th observance of the 13th of April as a "Nation Day."

CALCUTTA RENT ACT.

LANDLORDS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

A largely attended conference of the Calcutta landlords was held this evening at the British Indian Association rooms to consider the Calcutta Rent Bill. Th Maharaja Tagore who presided characterised the Rent Bill as a one-sided legislation seeking to benefit the tenant at th expense of his landlord. All the provisions of the Bill were in favour of th tenants and there was not a single provision for safeguarding the interests of th landlords. It was unfair that the Government should seek to punish many innocent for the sins of a few guilty landlords who resorted to extortionate practices.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun moved a resolution that the Rent Bill was unduly stringent and would occasion great hardship to the landlords. It was also resolved to form a deputation to wait upon the Governor to place the point of view of the landlords before his Excellency.

The Secretary British Soldiers' Club, Meshed, East Persia, writes:—The British troops stationed in Meshed have opened a club and library and will be very grateful if anyone will assist them by sending novels or Gramaphone records to make their efforts a success.

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

HOW THE PRODUCERS GAIN!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my previous letter commenting on the Government's defence through Mr. Hailey of their present currency policy, I have shown that

not only do the Government take 12½ crores from the pockets of the producer themselves, but that they help English and other merchants, steamer insurance and other companies etc., etc. to take a further 5 crores from this same producer.

There is a third party that the action of Government also helps to empty the pockets of India's producer. It is our wealthy and well-off classes. If the foreign imports of India are scanned, it will be seen that luxury articles like silks and motor-cars, figure up to several million pounds. I hope to take up this question in more detail on another occasion, but will here only point out that by the present procedure Government is

a. not only taking 12½ crores itself
b. not only helping foreign companies working in India to take a further 5 crores
c. but is helping the moneyed classes of this country to take another few crores

from the pockets of the producer of this country.

I shall now come to Mr. Hailey's defence of Reverse Councils. Mr. Hailey is good enough to tell us that.

Reverse Councils are an alternative to the export of Gold. This is quite true but the definition is incomplete. Let me complete it for your readers. Exports of Gold are the natural way of adjusting trade in all Gold Standard countries, but these countries simply hand the Gold out of the currency office on a demand for export, and have nothing further to do with it. The party withdrawing the Gold looks after the shipping, and may ship it or retain it in the country as it pleases. This is how the thing operates in England in normal times, and in America to-day.

In the Indian system, the Government has taken up further duties that have no necessary connection with the duties of the Currency department as such.

As holders of the Currency chest, the Government undertake to give Gold for rupees at the fixed rate. This is the function that is the alternative to the export of gold in other countries.

The Government here undertake a further duty, viz., to take the Gold to its destination. This is the function of the shipping agent in all Gold Standard countries, and the Government as such has nothing to do with it.

Now, when we challenge the correctness of the sale of Reverse Bills, the Government talk of there being a natural demand and of the Government's duty to supply Gold when called for. I say let us apply the only correct test. Let the Government stick to its legitimate function as the holder of the currency chest, and decline for the time being to do the work of the shipping agent. Let them give gold here in this country to all allottees of reverse bills at the rate of 11-30 grains that they wish to force upon us, and let the allottees do the shipping of it. Mr. Hailey in trying to reply to Mr. Sarma's argument that the demand for Reverse Bills was not genuine, has insisted that a large part of the demand is undoubtedly genuine trade demand. The argument about having to help war-profiteers, seems now to have been dropped but let that pass.) What I say is if the Government is convinced that there is a genuine trade demand for export of Gold, let it be put to the test. Let it give the gold here, and leave these "genuine" traders to export it. I am convinced that the truth will at once become apparent that the demand was not to ship gold out, but to get sterling at bargain prices to speculate in.

Let Mr. Hailey reflect. None should be better aware than he that England is straining every nerve to right its Exchange with America. The probability is, therefore, quite strong of its reverting to Specie payments within a couple of years. This means that those who send the rupee Home at 34d. each can get it remitted back at 24d. a clear profit of 33 per cent. on capital, plus 6 per cent. on the money while lying at Home, with the absolute certainty that there cannot be a loss, provided one waited long enough. It is an ideal Monte Carlo with the difference that in Monte Carlo, it is the Banque that ultimately stands to win, and the gamblers to lose if they kept at the game long enough. Here, it is the reverse. The gamblers are sure to win and the Bank to lose. In this case the Banque is the Government and the gamble, the New York—London Exchange, with all the ultimate chances in favour of the gamblers. The situation, mainly owing to England's refusal to give gold, is so abnormal that what Mr. Hailey would call facility for the exchange of the rupee into external currency resolves itself into a facility to gamble in New York—London Exchange and such facility need not and should not be given.

Mr. Hailey asks for an alternative. My answer would be as follows, subject always to the reserve that what I say here should not be construed into meaning that I subscribe to the change of our standard unit. I think such change altogether wrong, but as the Government is apparently determined about it, I think there are ways of doing it that will save the Government from unnecessary opprobrium and India from an enormous yet avoidable loss, and at the same time achieve the object the Government have in view.

First, let us remember that the basis now adopted is impracticable to work so long as England declines to pay its creditors in Gold. The rate from day to day will be 2-10 or 2-8 or 2-4 according to the New York rate which is quite beyond the control of the Indian Government. Then why persist in a course which only results in creating a market here for gambling in the New York rate? Let the Government say that although they have fixed upon 2/ gold the abnormal circumstances do not permit of selling Reverse Bills on this basis without creating other and far greater evils. They have a precedent in their own past policy. Although it was incumbent upon them to issue rupees at 16d. the Secretary of State said he could not go on doing it at a loss. To-day he can equally well say that he is not going to sell sterling at a loss (for, that is what Reverse Bills mean.) He can declare that the Currency Committee has revalued the sterling reserves at 2/ and that figure already represents an enormous loss to India, and that he cannot think of increasing it further, but that he will be prepared to sell Reverse Bills at 2/. Mr. Hailey says "If Reverse Bills are withdrawn altogether and if Exchange be left unsupported etc" but those that oppose the present methods of the Governmnet do not ask for this. They only say "Support Exchange as much as you like when it shows signs of breaking below the 2/ now adopted by Government, because then Exchange will have really weakened, and justified sales *at the level at which such weakness develops.*" As the Government's ultimate object is to establish the 2/ rate, there should be no object in putting the rate *far higher up* by the use of Reverse Bills.

Government evidently want to force the rate up in the belief that this way the new system will get established much quicker. Let me point out that a forced growth is never desirable nor permanent. Let them be patient and let them rely on the very powerful instrument of Council Bills that they have. Let them wait till the exports absorb such import remittances as may be available. It will not take very long in view of the fact that already a good deal of the remittance is absorbed by the Government, and the further fact that we are in the height of the season, and there is an enormous amount of produce waiting to go out. I feel sure that ere long, there will again arise a demand for Councils and it will make the rate both strong and effective, and that without the enormous unnecessary loss from week to week that is now made on Reverse Bills.

I may congratulate the Government on the decision they have come to to discontinue discrimination between one applicant and another. It was a serious mistake, and I am sure the public will welcome the change again to sounder methods.

Before closing, I wish to say a word about linking our money to gold. When the Finance Member has been good enough to be so candid in other matters under discussion, it is to be regretted that he should still say—"The rupee must be linked to something, and if so, it must be at some definite rate, and this necessarily involves that we must sometimes be prepared to sell Reverse Councils in order to maintain that rate."

I have already said enough about the wisdom or the necessity of selling Reverse Bills at anything over 2/ I will now say a word about the linking. I would point out that this linking is not new. The rupee was already linked, and that not to sterling but to Gold, although in those days sterling happened to be the same as Gold. Witness the

Coinage Act of 1906 Sec. 11.
Paper Currency Act (II of 1910) Sec. 13.
Gold Acquisition Ordinance of 23-6-17.
Gold Coinage Ordinance (Gold Mohurs) of 1918,

in each of which either the sovereign (i.e. gold coin) is referred to in relation to the rupee, or the rupee has been specifically mentioned as the equivalent of so many grains of *gold*.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

March 15.

SURAT NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 14.

The increased cost of living has become one of the most pressing problems of the day. The economic crisis has brought about scuh an unprecedented situation that many a struggling soul find it impossible to make two ends meet; and the pinch is felt nowere more keenly than in the case of the subordinate clerical staff and the low-paid servants. The peons of the Revenue Department, here, have addressed, a petition to the Collector requesting him to grant them a decent increment in their pay so as to enable them to meet the demands of high prices. They have further intimated to the Collector that in the event of their not getting a satisfactory solution by the 15th March, they will be most unwillingly compelled to suspend their work. A similar application was filed by the peons of the Postal Department whereupon the Deputy Post Master General of the presidency personally came down to Surat yesterday, and in a conference of the postmen, promised them to do the needful in the matter. The *Bhangis* attached to the local Municipality also, being dissatisfied at their receiving no reply to their request for increased pay, struck work on Thursday last. However, they all resumed work on the authorities of the municipality, promising them to grant them a reasonable increase within a short time.

The appeal for funds for the Jhalianwala Baug has met with ready response from various parts of the country and Surat also does not mean to lag behind. Under the auspices of the local Home Rule League, a public meeting was held, the other day, on the Tilak ground, when a resolution to subscribe liberaly to the fund, was adopted and a representative committee for collecting funds was appointed.

At present the flotation of new companies has become very common. Only a short time ago, the Suryapur Mills Company was brought into existence; and very recently a new company known as 'the Sir Rash Behari Ghose Mills Company Limited,' with a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs has been floated.

SEVA MANDAL.

The Seva Mandal of Surat which has been doing useful work ever since its inauguration has taken up a commendable activity of starting "byos' book-loan system" from which books will be lent to poor deserving students.

The death is announced of Mr. M. V. Lakdawala.

The *Dhed* candidate who failedd to secure a seat in the Rander Municipality at the time of the recent election, has addressed a petition to the Collector of Surat requesting him to include his name in the list of members nominated by Government, urging that in so doing the Collector will be carrying out the wishes of Government who have recently resolved to give all possible encouragement to the depressed classes.

The health returns of Surat shows a steady increase in the number of deaths. Last week registered 130 deaths out of which 39 were due to influenza and pneumonia.

A SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A MISSIONARY.

OFFICIALS RETICENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The "Englishman" publishes he following: A week ago, the announcement appeared of the death at Sadya Assam of Major H. D. Cloete, M.C., Commandant, Second Assam Rifles. It now transpires that Major Cloete was the victim of a most sensational and distressing tragedy, full details of which have not yet been made public. Rumours of the tragedy had been current for some days and from enquiries made the "Englishman" has been able to ascertain that Major Cloete who was commandant of the Military Police at Sadya was shot, it is alleged, by the Rev. Jackman, an American Medical Missionary at Sadya. It appears that Mr. Jackman loaded his revolver and proceeded to Major Coete's bungalow. He called on Major Coete to come out and when he appeared, it is alleged, Mr. Jackman shot him dead. After the tragedy the Missionary went straight to Mr. O'Callaghan, the Acting Political Officer, and gave himself up. The reasons for the tragedy are said to be domestic, but officials are reticent.

The "Englishman" urges the authorities to publish a statement. The tragedy has created a most painful sensation in Assam where both Major Cloete and Mr. Jackman were well-known and respected.

FAMINE IN PURI.

A PATHETIC TALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 13.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, the member for Orissa drew a pathetic picture of the famine at Puri showing photos of emaciated people and samples of food taken. The Commissioner of Orissa said only five unions and 2,000 people were affected.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
March	26.06
April	25 03
May	--
June	24 03
July	--
Aug.	--
Sept.	22 29
Oct.	21 75
Nov.	21 45
Dec.	21.15
Jan.	--
Feb.	--

Prices taken at 15-15 a.m. nearest actual values.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

March 16.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 496 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and quickly declined to Rs. 491¼ on selling by bazaar operators. For some time the market was quiet but steady at the decline, and at 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 491. The bazaar closed at Rs. 492. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 492, advanced to Rs. 493, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	489
Fully Good Bengals	Mar	318
" " "	May.	32/
Fine Comras	March	405
Fine Comras	May.	407

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 16TH MAR. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March		316
" " "	May		353
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		452
Fine M.G. Comras	March		410
Fine M.G. Comras	May		412

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	--	345	325	305	
M.G. Sind Punjab.	--	345	325	305	
M. G. Comras No 2	446	426	401	--	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	560	480	445	--	
M G. Central No. 2	485	465	435	--	
	--	--	--	--	
	--	--	--	--	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 16th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2/4 7/16
Bank Demand	2/4 1/2
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	2/4 3/8
Fcn. Demand	61½
American Dollars	241
Hongkong "	129½
Shanghai	260
Japan	105
Singapore	1.42½

Market Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	14,663 Bales.
Wheat	20,820 Qrts,
Linseed	783 "
Rape etc	3, 43 "
Gingellyseed	1,698 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	76 "
Castorseed	1,152 "
Rice	93,377 "
Myrabollams	4,732 "
Cottonseed	11,533 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	955 "
Tovar	102 "
Mung	Nil
Parigy	Nil "
Barjree	785 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 16th, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Basar Terms: Rs a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	80 0 0	8 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	80 0 0	8 4 0
" Karachi Bengal	84 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 4 0	14 0 0
" " Cawnpore	13 4 0	14 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 0 0	14 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 4 0	17 0 0
" Thin	15 8 0	16 4 0
Safflower, White 85-15	198 0 0	21 8 0
" Gajar 75-25	140 0 0	--
" Gajar 50-50	94 0 0	--
" Black	88 0 0	--
Poppyseed, White	17 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	94 0 0	--
Mowrasseed	8 0 0	--
Barley	45 0 0	--
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 8 0
Forward.	Rs a p.	
Wheat April-May	8 13 0	
Linseed May	17 0 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 16.

BULLION.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 22-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

The market was somewhat steady at the declines.

T T on London 2/3 7/16.
D D on London 2/3 1/2.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/4.
D D on France 535 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 615 frcs.
T T on Japan Rs. 104½.
60 Days sight Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 80.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 64.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed.

CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 16.

The market continues easy for almost all Sizing Chemicals. Farina K. has slightly declined. Sago too, has sagged in sympathy with Farina. Maizes arch both pearl and powder are ruling easy.

Australian Mutton Tallow is now being imported from United Kingdoms and the Country tallow is largely being substituted with the English and Australian. The C. I. F. quotations for pure Australian Tallow vary between Rs. 48 and 50 per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals such as Sodium, Zinc, Bichromate of Soda, Potash etc. are almost same in values. The quotations are almost same without great changes in values.

MILL-STORES.

Healds have fair amount of activity, and the demand has continued from up-country and local mills. However, the all-round dullness is still without material change. The quotations have not largely fluctuated. There is a keen desire among stock-holders to close the bargains, chiefly of healds, shuttles, pirns, and some woolen sundries.

HIND BUTTION FACTORY AND METAL WORKS.

A correspondent writes:—

The Hind Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd., has been floated with a capital of 25 lakhs of rupees. The Company manufactures all sorts of small and useful hardware or of different metals—such as buttons, locks, keys etc. There is a large demand in India and elsewhere for their articles. The Company is well supported. The Managing Agents are Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas and Co.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The market for Jute Mill shares opened fairly steady, but closed slightly easier. There was a strong demand for Coal shares. In the miscellaneous section, a large business was put through, Cotton shares being in request and showing an advance in price.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 14/4, Bengal Girifith 25/4, Bhulansararee 46, Burra Dhemo 11/6, Burrakur 17/10, Kasta 6p. Noogdha 10/4, Fularibad 10/12, North Laidih 10, Gopalichuck 11/12, Paoohna 17/12, Kesoonda 28/8, New Deerbhoom 80/8, Cum Rights, New Kessurgarh 27, Satpukuria 11/8, Nectooria 15/8, Sathgram 10/8, Sendra 30/4, South Govindpur 7/8.

Jute:—Alliance—Prefs. 12 exd., Budge Prefs. 105, Century 12/8, Craig 3/4 Prem, Dalhousie Prefs. 104, Gourepore 1,335 S.L., Howrah 45/12, Kamarhatty 875, Lawrence 788 S.L., Northbrook 85/8 S.L., Reliance 50/10, Standard 690, S.L., Union 845.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 7/8, Associated Hotel 15, Albion Tannery 9, Alliance Bank 303, Daraset 1, Basirhat Light Railway 61, Bowreah Cotton 1075, Behar Rice 9, Bengal Telephone 221/8, Bank of Bengal 1,775, Bengal Brass 10, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 590, Bengal Luxmi Cotton 315, British India Tobacco 9/8, British Ceylon Corporation 22, British India Biscuits 9/4, Burma Finance and Mining 10/8 and 11/4 Small lot, Buxa Timber 11/4, Calcutta Industrial Bank 12 discount, Central Provinces Cement 13/8 and 13/11 Small lot, Dunbar Cotton 496, Frank Rose 15/4, Howrah Jute (Debs) 50/0 80/8, Hooghly Flour 43/12, Hume Pipe 15/8, Indian Galvanizing (New) 1/10 Prem, Indian Iron and Steel 7/12, Keshoram Cotton 14/6, Kumardhubi Engineering 38, Karnani Bank 1/8, Prem, Madras Theatre 17/8, Orissa Cement 10/12, Reliance Fire Bricks and Pottery 28/4, Russa Engineering 263, Sphere Insurance 9/12, Somastipore Cugar 13/8, Tata Industrial Bank 36/12, and 38 small lot.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59 and small lots quoted at Rs. 59/10. War Bonds (short loans) 98/8 per cent. 1925 at 98 per cent. and 1928 at 99/4 per cent.

MESSRS. MONTAGU AND CO.'S CIRCULAR

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London, in their circular dated Feb. 12th state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue has again increased substantially, the total—£105,232,460 is £2,953,505 more than that in last week's return.

Gold has continued in good request for several quarters, amongst which figure South Africa, Straits Settlements, South America and the trade. The price fell from the record quotation of 127s./4d. on the 5th instant to 123s./6d. and has remained within 6d. of that figure, until to-day when the firmness of the American exchange caused a fall of 3s.

It is reported from New York that $260,000, $50,000 and $69,000 in gold have been shipped or engaged for shipment to China, Mexico, and Switzerland respectively. In addition to these amounts between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 in gold are due for shipment to South America on the 14th instant. We understand that $2,385,000 and $860,000 in gold were shipped on the 7th instant from San Francisco to Hongkong and Shanghai respectively.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce states that $87,616,050 in gold left San Francisco between October 1st 1919 and January 7th 1920.

SILVER.

The market has shown considerable steadiness during the week with an inclination upward, in the course of which a new record price for cash delivery, namely 89½d. was established yesterday. To-day, however, the strong recovery of the American exchange and a fall in the China exchange have brought about a fall. The imminence of the Chinese New Year, which is due on the 20th instant, doubtless caused the reduction of the Shanghai tael exchange to-day from 9s./3d. to 8s./11d.

Cable advices announce that the following shipments of bar silver were made from San Francisco on the 7th instant, 2,963,000 ounces to Shanghai, and 875,000 ounces to Hongkong.

The notice given to Parliament on the 10th instant that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would introduce a bill to amend the law as to the standard fineness of silver coin in the United Kingdom and other parts of his Majesty's dominions is one more step, and a most important one, in reducing the urgency of the silver demand for coinage, for obviously the intention of the Bill will be to reduce the fineness of the metal struck. The countries affected will be Australia, the West African colonies, and other places where sterling coins, of a nominal value similar to those of the United Kingdom, pass current. Recently it has been proposed that the quality of Canadian subsidiary silver coins should be reduced to 800 fine. A reduction in quality of sterling silver coin (.925) to .800 fine would not solve the difficulties on account of which the Bill is to be introduced, for the cost of providing the metal would still exceed the nominal value. For instance, the value of the silver in an ounce of metal .1800 fine would be, at to-day's price, 76.75d. whilst the coins struck therefrom, would, unless the present legal gross weight of the coins be altered, only pass current for 66d. Even .700 quality would cost 67.15d. In other words, if the silver coinage is to be brought below its melting value, the weight of the coins and or the fineness must be reduced to an adequate extent.

The announcement that the embargo upon private imports of silver into India and the import duty have been removed, is of considerable interest. The prohibition on export will still remain. The natives of India will enjoy a privilege not possessed in the United Kingdom for, in India, the prohibition of using gold and silver coins otherwise than as currency has been cancelled.

At to-day's price here, and 111 rupees per 100 tolas fine (the probable quotation in India,) the par is 2s./8 7/8d. if which is included 1½ per cent. for the cost of transmission, interest etc.

The consumption of silver by the Indian Bazaars in the old days used to be about 35,000,0000 ounces per annum. We have now to do with a people enriched by the War and rationed as to gold. In these circumstances, even a larger annual absorption is possible. The restoration of a free market will be very welcome to the Indian Bazaars, to whom silver speculation possesses keen attraction, linked as the demand for the metal has always been to the prospects of harvest. Forced for a while to transfer the exercise of their sporting instincts to the tendering for gold offered by the Government, they will turn with renewed zest to the opportunity of a much larger margin of profits afforded by operations in silver, now phenomenally high in price, and liable to wide fluctuations from causes remarkably diverse in character. It is fairly safe to assume that a free market for silver in India will, in the long run, result in doing away with the need for coining more silver rupees for some time to come. The embargo upon the private importation of silver into India not only caused the melting of rupees but also increased hoarding owing to a fear of a greater scarcity of this metal in the future. When the bazaars are supplied freely with silver, and the price of silver in India falls in consequence below the melting value of the rupee, it is reasonable to expect that coins will be resurrected from the soil and whever else they may have been secreted, and that there will be an abundance of hoarded silver rupees brought into circulation. The huge coinage of India in recent years encourages this idea.

It is worthy of notice that as the Indian Bazaars are not likely to buy above the meeting value of the rupee in India, the price they can pay, as well as the currency pound value of the runee will both largely be measured by the premium or gold in this country.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation 18,495 Jan. 22, 18,515 Jan. 31, 18,329 Feb. 7.
Silver coin and bullion in India 4,099 Jan. 22, 4,033 Jan. 31, 3,947 Feb. 7.
Silver coin and bullion out of India.
Gold coin and bullion in India 3,386 Jan. 22, 3,510 Jan. 31, 3,534 Feb. 7.
Gold coin and bullion out of India 1,200 Jan. 22, 1,162 Jan. 31, 1,038 Feb. 7.
Securities (Indian Government) 1,560 Jan. 22, 1,560 Jan. 31, 1,560 Feb. 7.
Securities (British Government) 8,250 Jan. 22, 8,250 Jan. 31, 8,250 Feb. 7.

The coinage during the week ending 7th instant amounted to 67 lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 31st ult. consisted of about 26,150,000 ounces in sycee, 11,000,000 dollars and 40 lacs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 24,650,000 ounces in sycee, 11,000,000 dollars, and 80 lacs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 24th ultimo.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.
Feb. 6. 88d. cash 86.1/4d. 2 mos.
Feb. 7. 89d. cash 87.3/4d. 2 mos.
Feb. 9. 88.1/2d. cash 86.1/2d. 2 mos.
Feb. 10. 88.3/4d. cash 87.1/2d. 2 mos.
Feb. 11. 89.1/2d. cash 87.1/2d. 2 mos.
Feb. 12. 88.3/4d. cash 85.1/2d. 2 mos.
Average 88.75d cash 86.833d. 2 mos.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. fine 120s.

The quotations to-day for cash and for forward delivery are respectively 1.7/8d. above and 3/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY GYM. LAWN TENNIS.

THE WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

The Ladies Singles Lawn Tennis Handicap was decided at the Bombay Gymkhana courts on Monday and resulted in a win for Mrs. Percy Anstey over Mrs. A. G. Murray by 6—3, 6—1. Mrs. Anstey on the difference of handicap owed Mrs. Murray a stroke at each first, third, fifth, and sixth game of each six. Neither lady gave of her best for each had been suffering from ill health quite recently and as a matter of fact it was not expected that the game would be played. However, although not consistently good there were splashes, of sparkle by both ladies and while Mrs. Anstey placed deftly and sent in some well timed cross court strokes to Mrs. Murray's back hand, Mrs. Murray at times sent in powerful forearm drives which would have done credit to a man. As the play went, Mrs. Anstey undoubtedly showed her superiority but it would be unwise to take the result of the match as a criterion of their relative strength.

Mrs. Murray had beaten Mrs. Matthews 1—3, 6—2 and Mrs. Bullock, 6—4, 7—5 and Mrs. Pender 6—0, 6—1 to enable her to get into the final but Mrs. Anstey received walk-overs against Mrs. Dibbs and against Mrs. Ffinch and against Mrs. Sisson.

Mrs. Anstey had choice of ends and Mrs. Murray opened the match with a fifteen game and during it not a ball went out of court. Mrs. Anstey then, after Mrs. Murray had reached 40 to love, took matters to deuce and won the succeeding strokes. Mrs. Murray again won her service, this time at 30 but Mrs. Anstey won the fourth game at 15. In this game Mrs. Murray overdrove three times, Mrs. Anstey reached 3—2, in a 15 game but Mrs. Murray drew level with a love game. Up to this point there had been some well contested play. Mrs. Murray fell right away afterwards and was able to register only one ace in each of the three succeeding games leaving Mrs. Anstey the winner of the first set by 6—3.

Mrs. Murray won Mrs. Anstey's first score in the second set after deuce had been called but Mrs. Murray had led at 40—15, Mrs. Anstey then won a love game and a fifteen game and another love game in quick succession. Then came a capital recovery by Mrs. Anstey. So well did Mrs. Murray drive and place that Mrs. Murray was 40 and Mrs. Anstey was still owing 15. Mrs. Anstey then won four consecutive aces and deuce was called. Mrs. Murray won the advantage stroke and then a lucky drive hit the top of the net and just went over, leaving Mrs. Murray no chance to get to the ball. As a result there was another deuce and Mrs. Anstey won the two advantage strokes and led by 4—1. The sixth game found Mrs. Murray obtaining only one stroke but the next game was a titanic struggle. Mrs. Murray got to 40—15 but Mrs. Anstey drew to deuce and four times did Mrs. Murray get the advantage stroke. Just as many times Mrs. Anstey obtained deuce and when Mrs. Anstey had won the next two strokes, all was over.

R. H. WILD vs. F. A. BORRISOW.

By beating F. A. Borrisow (scratch) to the tune of 6—1, 6—4, R. H. Wild (minus 4.6) was the seventh of the last eight to remain in the Gentlemen's Singles Handicap. There was but one deuce game in the first set, Wild shoowing superiority. The winner gained 27 points in addition to wiping off four strokes which he owed and Borrisow scored only thirteen aces.

The second set was more even and reached four all. Borrisow commenced by winning his service at 30, and Wild equalled in a 30 game. Borrisow again won service, this time in a love game, but once more Wild drew level in a thirty game. In the next two games Borrisow scored 15 and 30 respectively and in the next two games, Wild got to 30 only in each game. The ninth game went to one deuce and then to Wild and the tenth game was won by Wild after two deuces.

SULLOCK AND WHITNEY BEAT GILBERT AND WILSHER.

In the Gentlemen's Doubles B. Sullock and A. Whitney at scratch beat W. H. Gilbert and J. Wilsher (plus 3.6) by 6—0, 6—2. In the final set the losers were able to get only seven winning aces to the 24 successful winning points by Sullock and Whitney. There were two deuce games in the second set, deuce in the sixth and seventh games being called twice. In that set the winners captured 32 points to 23.

MADRAS INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 13.

The Industrial Conference was held at 11 a.m. to-day at the Executive Council Chamber to consider the report of the Director of Industries, Madras, on the various recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, the formation of provincial department of industries and the expansion of it to suit the growing needs of the Presidency. H. E. the Governor presided. The Conference also considered as to what the Advisory Board of Industries, the constitution of the local department of Industries, the pay of gazetted officers, the control of Industrial Technical Education, etc., should be.

Lieutenant Ferrar pilot of the D. H. 9 who landed at Calcutta on the 12th instant informs the Associated Press that he had cabled from Karachi last Monday to the makers of the D. H. 9 offering the services of himself and Lieutenant Mackintosh for the "Daily Express" prize for a flight from England to India with two thousand lbs luggage. He intended waiting in Calcutta for 4 days for a reply failing which he would proceed to Rangoon *en route* to Australia.

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DEPRESSED CLASSES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to be allowed to express through your esteemed columns, my gratitude to the Government of Madras for their recent order about the admission of Panchamas into public schools. They have declared that all schools under public management should be accessible to these classes who have been treated by other Hindus as untouchables. It is also declared by the Government of Madras that no school building shall hereafter be constructed out of public funds outside localities accessible to all classes. After the repeated resolutions of the Indian National Congress in favour of treating these classes as no longer untouchable, such a change was necessary as a recognition to such public opinion. I hope all provincial Governments will pass similar orders and I beg to request accredited representatives of the public to use their influence through the Legislative Councils, wherever the local authorities fightshy.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. DAVE.

The U. P. Khilafat Conference comes off at Meerut on the 20th and 21st instant.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

Thanks to the praiseworthy endeavours of her Excellency Lady Lloyd, a new movement has sprung up in our midst which, it is hoped, will spread over the whole of the presidency and be imitated by the rest of the country. In the second week of March we shall have a Children's Welfare Exhibition, at which the health-aspects of maternity and child-rearing are to be shown and explained to people. The chief originator of the movement is her Excellency; and with her is associated a number of wealthy and influential workers who have already collected money and jewels for financing the Exhibition and, what is more important, or forming the nucleus of an endowment which will be able to support welfare centres in the city. The protection of children is an object in which all humanitarians have a warm and ready interest. The field of service in India is vast. The sum of waste, suffering and human deterioration is so great that we almost wonder when we shall get all the causes in control; but even now we can do much to eliminate the suffering caused through ignorance and the sullen mood of fatalism which makes the poor resign themselves to the course of events. The root-cause of suffering is poverty which makes people feeble, but intensifying it, are other influences which it is our duty to mitigate. In one week 420 children were born in Bombay; but of them 362 infants died. Of every thousand deaths in the city, more than 600 are infants. The most common "disease" to which they succumb is known as Debility, which means that they are too feeble and too ill-nourished, to survive. Debility is the absence of vitality, of health and vigour. The little sparks of life that appear are quenched out. In the procession of death, it is infants who lead us. Wealthy families, prosperous people, the members of the middle classes—these perhaps know next to nothing of the saddening tale death which occurs in their midst; the tragedy is too remote and outside of their circle, though the people affected are as neighbours and brethren to them. 362 infant deaths against 420 births make a saddening record. And of the number of deaths, five-sixths, we are assured by students of welfare, may be prevented. Every thoughtful man and woman must meditate on the lesson of this terrible scale of infant mortality. Bombay, rich prosperous and rolling in wealth, is hiding this secret tale of death and misery. Nothing systematic has been attempted to cope with them, and Government as well as the well-to-do classes have a great responsibility in doing something to alleviate these sufferings.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

The Welfare Exhibition now organised proceeds on the principle that prevention is better than cure. The object is to reduce the causes of death, and the method is that of enlightenment. Many women are ignorant of the principles of maternity and sanitation. They are themselves feeble with the strain of wage-earing and the exhaustion of immature motherhood. What they lack is homelife; and without a proper home, there is no opportunity of adopting the practices of health and hygiene. If one visits the slum areas of Bombay, one cannot escape the feeling that there is little room for the application of scientific principle, when men and women are compelled to live without breathing comforts. Infant mortality among children under one year of age, per thousand registered live births, goes at the rate of 286.93 in the Bombay Presidency. But in the City of Bombay, the rate is 590.30 per thousand, that is, double the average infant mortality of the presidency. What is this disparity due to? Bombay is no doubt the stronghold and origin of epidemics. But epidemics rage with virulence in districts as well, while the actual number of deaths in the city through famine, is lower than that in the districts. Therefore the high figures in Bombay cannot be explained as the result of purely peculiar conditions. We are forced back to the greatest problem of Bombay, namely, the relief of congestion. Without the primary necessity of a home, it would be a vain effort to try means of health-relief which are after all centred round the home. Supposing that a small family consisting of an eminent doctor and a skilled nurse were to find a home in the slum areas, it would be proved that all their knowledge could not avail against the effects of life, without light, without air, without moving room to try their principles in. We are not minimising the importance of knowledge and medical succour, but we are only emphasising the vital need of expanding the housing accommodation of the city to make it, have at least a chance equal to what mofussil towns get with their comparatively manageable population.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

Next to the better housing of the population, a problem which Sir George Lloyd is tackling with zeal and energy, is the proper distribution of water. The so-called houses now, consisting of one-room tenements which are dark, airless and hot with overcrowding, have to be replaced by habitable structures. It will involve time, patience and Social Sacrifice. When people attain the dignity of home-life, all the difficulties about ignorance and squalor will begin to disappear. But the recognition of these root-obstacles, must not blind us to the need of giving scientific information about child-welfare along with actual medical relief. The aim of the promoters of the Exhibition is to divide the city into Welfare units where workers, paid and voluntary, will be able to give direct aid and advice. Besides the teaching of hygiene will be the promotion of better feeding, a problem which brings us to the importance of preserving our cattle and increasing our milk-supply. In the Corporation Dr. Nariman recently moved a resolution asking for inquiry into the nature of municipal inspection in the production of milk. The inquiry will be valuable, but the improvement of our dairies and the better preservation of livestock have to be considered along with it, if not before it. The cost of milk is high. The only way of making it available for welfare workers as well as mothers, is to increase the supply by the provision of better cattle. In Bombay the milk supply is in the hands of private agencies. Great cities take up the question as a municipal responsibility almost as serious as the supply of water. Any way, the problem of infant-feeding which will come to the fore, cannot be tackled without solving the question of milk-supply and the checking of adulteration. These are among the essentials of maternity-welfare. The problem is complex and heavy, but the effort to make knowledge popular is timely and welcome. We hope that the Exhibition Week will be a great success and many of those for whose benefit it is intended will gather to take advantage of it. If the Exhibition marks the beginnings of a permanent institution run on lines of real help and the gradual diminution of the element of charity, Lady Lloyd will have succeeded in her object and left an abiding claim on the memory of the people.—"The Indian Humanitarian."

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BENGAL RENT ACT.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The Visitors' Gallery in the Bengal Legislative Council Chamber was fully crowded this morning when the Calcutta Rent Bill was introduced by the Maharajah of Burdwan in a full house, which attentively followed the mover who made a lengthy speech citing instances of exorbitant enhancement of rent during recent years. He said the recommendations of the Rent Committee showed that the supply of house accommodation in Calcutta was inadequate to the demand and that taking advantage of the situation the landlords have been abusing their possession. The Government thought it necessary to protect the public from the rapacity of the landlords. The Government recognised that the evil called for prompt action. The same view had been taken by the public and the press, both Indian and European and a strong agitation had already been set on foot. After citing instances showing how inordinate an enhancement of rent had been made, the Maharaja said the rapacity of the landlords has been enhanced by the publication of the Rent Committee's report. After carefully considering the situation the Government thought that the remedy was to proceed on the lines followed in Bombay where, after the passing of the Rent Act, people got immediate relief. No doubt a measure of this kind was interfering with civil rights of the public but when abuse of such privileges deprived the people of their elementary rights it was necessary that the Government should interfere.

IN FORCE FOR 3 YEARS.

This Bill would be in force for three years only within which time it was hoped the shortage of house accommodation in Calcutta would disappear. After explaining the clauses of the Bill the Maharaja made an appeal to the landlords' representatives in the Council and outside to support the Bill. He said he himself was a landlord and a Calcutta property-owner and he had considered carefully the position of landlords and come to the conclusion that the present measure was urgently needed and deserved the support of all. After the Bill was introduced the Maharaja of Burdwan moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

UNDULY HASTY?

Rai Radhacharan Pal Bahadur moved an amendment that before reference to the Select Committee the Bill should be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. In his opinion the legislation had been introduced in the Council with undue haste. The main provisions of the Bill would operate very harshly and unfairly on the landlords. The Government should protect the landlords as much as they desired to safeguard the interests of the tenants. The Government should not bring relief to tenants at the expense of landlords. He, therefore, desired that the whole Bill should be circulated so that public bodies might express their opinion upon it.

The amendment was opposed by the Maharaja of Burdwan and lost.

The motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was then passed.

The Bill as amended by the Select Committee will be taken up in the Council on Monday the 29th March.

AMENDMENT OF INCOME-TAX ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the Income Tax and Super Tax Amendment Bills referred to the Select Committee, we beg to point out that the word *Registered* in proviso of Section 14 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, has worked very great hardship, as amongst many firms and small concerns. Registration of partnership is unusual on account of frequent changes in their constitution and, therefore, though the individual partners' income may be very small and taxable at a lower rate, the collective income of the firm is taxed and no refund is granted to the partners.

When we refer to the Select Committee's report published on March 9, 1918, we find the following:—

Para 12 . . . . .

In view of the representations placed before us we have come to the conclusion that partners in a firm where there is a definite partnership deed specifying the shares of the partners should be placed in the same position in regard to refunds as shareholders in a company. . . . . ."

Unfortunately, the word "Registered" crept in the Section 14 referred to above, instead of definite partners' shares and the Government of Bombay have stuck to the same, though the Government of Madras have taken a very liberal and correct view of the discussions in the Select Committee and have made provisions for refund as follows:—

Rule No. 27. In the case of dividends paid out of the profits of a company or of the profits of a firm divided between the partners, the person claiming a refund shall present an application in form J duly signed and attested as in Rule 24 above and shall forward the counter-part of the dividend warrant, an extract of the registered deed of partnership, *or other proof showing* the number of shares he holds in the company, or *the share he holds in the firm*, and the total amount of the dividend or profits paid to him, including the income-tax deducted therefrom. The Collector may make such inquiries as he may deem necessary as to the total income of the applicant and if he is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to any refund provided that the company or firm has paid the tax due on its profits, he shall pay or authorize payment in cash of such refund as the case may be.

From the above, it will be seen that a partner in a firm in Madras Presidency is entitled to a refund of the difference in tax, on proving his total income being taxable at a lower rate than that paid by the firm, though the firm may not have constituted under a registered deed of partnership, in such a case no refund is allowable in Bombay Presidency.

It is stated by the Hon. Mr. Hailey that the necessity of registering instruments of partnership might form an obstacle in the case of firms operating in this country, whose head offices were situated abroad, but in fact it is and will be felt very hard by small concerns of this country also, where individual partners' income falls short even of the exempted income, viz., below Rs. 2,000, and have to pay at the higher rate of tax on the firm's collective income and no refund because they are not registered. We therefore, suggest that the proviso of Section 14 should be so amended that it may give protection to the individuals, whose income may be taxable at a lower rate and therefore the following words should be considered appropriate:—

Provided that where the assessee is a firm, or an undivided Hindoo family and has specified the individual shares of the partners or the members of the family entitled to share at the time of declaring their income under Section 17, the total income of the firm or the family will be taxed considering the rate of tax applicable to each of the partners or members of the family. As the case may be.

Refunds on company's dividends should be separately provided.

The proposed changes in Super Tax Act and the position of firms and Hindoo Joint families, to consider them as individuals for taxation purposes will be most unjust. The Hon. the Finance Member has shown no reasons why these changes are needed. The changes proposed will burden very heavily the firms and Hindoo Joint families and therefore if the firms and families are not put in better position as regards taxation in comparison with companies, the existing allowances, which has worked satisfactorily, should not be curtailed. However, if the amendment in the proviso of Section 14 of the principal Act as mentioned above is accepted, there will be no difficulty in taxation also and therefore special attention of the hon. members of the Select Committee is drawn to this point.—Yours, etc.,

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL.

Bombay, March 14.

PRESS SECURITIES.

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL LOST.

At the continued sessions of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr Abul Kasim moved a resolution that in consonance with the spirit of the Royal Proclamation the Chief Presidency Magistrate and District Magistrates in the province be requested to reconsider the orders requiring the keepers of presses and publishers of newspapers to deposit security and that all harsh restrictions on newspapers and presses be rescinded.

GOVT. OPPOSITION.

Sir Henry Wheeler in opposing the motion gave figures to show that Government had been really earnest in their desire to carry out the full intention of the Royal Proclamation. From 1910 to 1919, 167 publications were forfeited, all of which were blood-thirsty revolutionary papers, security deposits were demanded in 74 cases and 425 publications were not asked for security deposits. Out of forty securities taken 4 were forfeited, and 34 warned. They had exempted 9 newspapers in Calcutta and four in the mofussil, while 33 presses were exempted in Calcutta and 33 in the mofussil. The resolution was rejected and the Council adjourned till the 29th instant.

"SERVE YOUR COUNTRY."

MR. JINNAH'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

The Prize Distribution ceremony of the Kapole Students' Union was held on Sunday evening at the Vanita Vishram Hall, under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

The proceedings began with music at the conclusion of which Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta, in welcoming the President and the audience observed that it was a great honour to them to have Mr. Jinnah to preside on that occasion. He said Mr. Jinnah had rendered invaluable services to the country and his example would be of great help to the younger generation.

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi requesting Mr. Jinnah to distribute the prizes said "M. A. Jinnah" was nowadays, a household name in India. It would be a matter of great pleasure and joy for the students to receive prizes at his hands.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah after distributing the prizes said addressing the audience that it gave him much pleasure to meet them on that occasion. Whenever any request was made to him to meet or associate with the student community, he at once jumped in without least hesitation, and there was a selfish motive behind it. By his frequent association with the younger people he found that the elderly of Kapole or any other community rendering fell short of the requisite encouragement to students. When he was in London in the year 1913, and as he had nothing to do or very little to do there at the time, he used to meet the Indian students and happened to know what their woes and inconveniences were for want of an Association. There were very few elderly Indians to sympathise with them and to guide them. Accordingly he took with great pleasure what little part he could take in founding the Indian Students' Association, as Mr. Desai had just told them. He said the students in England were far different from what they were in India and therefore some of the elderly gentlemen were much afraid to do anything for them. However, that Association had done a great good to our students in London. He hoped that every member of the community would try and help the students to become useful, good and honourable citizens of the country and that was the only selfish motive why he took interest in presiding over any and every function of students.

SPEAK GOOD ENGLISH.

Mr. Jinnah then by way of advice to the students present there, said English was a foreign language to them. But he might say if there was an Englishman present that day, he would have simply wondered that our youths whose vernacular was Gujerati, were conducting their proceedings in English. Of course, it was their misfortune that they had to do it. He said, personally, he would be glad to speak in Urdu or any other national language, instead of a foreign one. But under the present circumstances they could not help it. However, if they had to speak in English and if they had to conduct their proceedings in English they must speak as good English as an Englishman might speak.

Continuing he said as one of the speakers had remarked, prizes were not given to them for their money value, but it was a tribute to their capacity and ability and the appreciation of their sheer intellectual labour for winning them. He then asked them in future on entering the world, never to forget at any moment, specially at a critical moment, the cause of their country and never to allow on any occasion any temptation to prevent them from rendering honest service to their country. They were a mighty nation, a nation of 315 million people of the most ancient culture and with a brilliant past history, but subjected to another power. He again asked them not to forget their goal which was to be a self-governing people in their own country. Of course, he did not believe in communal unions which in his opinion were necessary evils. He called them necessary evils, because for some time to come, they would not be able to dispense with such communal institutions. But he asked them to keep their eyes on a bigger situation and that was the government of their people by the people themselves, not to forget the bigger object that was to serve the country at large, whenever she wanted their services.

Mr. Jinnah was glad that the members of the Kapole Community were taking interest in the welfare of their students and he hoped as time went on thy would take more interest.

Mr. Tribhovandas P. Mahurker in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair remarked Mr. Jinnah's speech was a more valuable prize to the students than the concrete prizes that had been distributed by him.

The meeting dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

Under the Press Act, his Excellency the Governor in Council of Bengal declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the leaflet in Bengali headed in Arabic "Bismullahir Rahmanir Rahim" and "Ali Jonab." Bengali (consisting of a preamble signed by Mohammad Akran Khan as a statement containing eight resolutions and ending with words "Prostab Grahan Karam") and all copies of all other documents containing matter of the said leaflet on the ground that it contains statements having tendencies to bring into hatred and contempt the Government.

* * * *

A Delhi message says:—His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar has waived the recovery of the sum of Rs. 110,218-8-0 due to the State by the Government of India on account of the expenditure incurred by the Durbar during the war on the State Imperial Service troops over and above the ordinary peace charges. His Highness desired this amount to be credited to the following funds:—(1) Silver Wedding Fund raised by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford to commemorate the Silver Wedding of their Imperial Majesties, Rs. 75,000 and (2) Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Rs. 35,218-8-0.

"STRIKE AT GULBARGA."

WORKERS TOILING 15 HOURS A DAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you publish the following few lines in your highly esteemed paper?

Since the last six days about 1,200 labourers of the M. S. K. Mills Gulbarga have been on strike. Their grievances are too many, the chief of them being the following:—

(a) The grain allowance given to them is quite insufficient considering the present high prices of foodstuffs; (b) They are made to work for about 15 hours from 5.30 a.m., to 8 p.m.,; (c) That the corporal punishment is inflicted on the boys below 14 years of age; (d) That for one day's absence two days are marked absent; (e) Even young boys below fourteen are made to work for 14 hours a day.

The mill authorities gave them for the first time in 1918, an allowance of Re. 1-8 only per month and afterwards in 1919, it was increased to Rs. 2-8 per month. Since January 1920 the grain allowance was increased as shown below:—

Wages	Allowance. Rs. A. P.
Those getting Rs. 20 or above per month	4 8 0
Those getting below Rs. 20 per month	4 0 0
Boys and old women	3 8 0

But their wages were not at all increased. Labour is cheap at Gulbarga when compared with that of other commercial centres such as Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. As the prices of the food-stuffs have more than doubled during the last 3 years, the increase made in the allowance is quite insufficient and unsubstantial.

In these days when there is universal demand for 8 hours a day to exact work from them for 15 hours a day is inhuman. Much more so when even the young boys are made to work for the same period of 14 hours day..

It seems rather strange that the mill authorities take the law in their own hands in the case of boys who are caned and troubled in various ways for their negligence. It is also against the principles of equity and justice to deduct two days for one day's absence. By this the poor labourers are put to great pecuniary loss in these hard days.

Of the several demands made by the labourers, the most important being the following:—

(1) Instead of fixed monthly allowance, they should be paid an allowance of Rs. 60 per cent. over their pay. (2) Working hours should be reduced to 12 only instead of 15 with an hour's recess in the noon. (3) Corporal punishment should not at all be inflicted on the young boys. The working hours for them should be reduced to 6 hours a day only; and schooling arrangement be made for them. However, the wages and allowance of the boys should remain the same. (4) Two days should not be deducted for one day's absence. (5) Of the strike pay should be paid.

The mill-authorities are not at all willing to concede to their demands. But they are willing to increase allowance from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5-8 only the demands of the labourers are quite reasonable and just. For the authorities to be obstinate would be to starve them knowingly. Is it not their boundon duty to consider favourably the demands of the poor by whose hard labour of late enormous profits are made annually?—Yours, etc.

J. S. Subhedar,

Gulburga,
March 8, 1920.

KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATIVE COMMITTEE

A strong and representative sub-committee is appointed by the Kanara Peoples' Association in Bombay with the Hon. Major Fernandez, M.D., as Chairman and Mr. S. V. Palekar as Vice-Chairman with the object of educating and ascertaining responsible public opinion in Kanara regarding the holding of a "Kanara District Conference" as early as possible.

The attention of the Kanara public is invited to the questions given below and replies to them are earnestly solicited at an early date. The correspondence should be addressed to the Hon. Joint Secretary to the Committee, Mr. S. A. Wagh, at Koregaonker's Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

The following are proposed objects of the Conference:—

(1) To afford facilities to the people of different communities, different Talukas and different schools of thought in Kanara to meet on a common platform for the exchange of their views on matters affecting the well-being of the District and to devise ways and means and to formulate measures for bringing about the realization of the common aims by cultivating habits of common thought, organisation and co-operation.

(2) To educate the people on Political, social and economic questions by organising the work of such education, basing it on a careful study of public matters and strengthening the public life of the District.

(i) by the establishment of District, Taluka and village Associations.

(ii) by encouraging an intelligent grasp of public questions through a careful study of responsible publications, such as Government Bule Books, Press Communiques etc.

(iii) by encouraging investigation locally into village economics and village conditions.

(3) To bring in a constitutional manner the needs and grievances of the public to the notice of the responsible authorities with a view to secure their prompt redress. And

(4) To explain the measures of the Government to the people and to focus and represent the views of the people to the Government.

Questions:—

(1) Do you feel the need of a District Conference (of the type held in Belgaum, Kolaba, Satara, Poona etc.,) for Karwar, and if so, would you make it a point to attend it if such a one is convened?

(2) What do you think is the most suitable and convenient place for holding the first Conference?

(3) Which month in the year is the most convenient time for the holding of the Conference?

(4) Can we expect co-operation from you in holding the Conference, and if so, in what form?

(5) Have you to suggest any modifications or additions regarding the objects of the Conference as stated above?

(6) What questions in your opinion should be placed before the Conference for immediate consideration? (Please send your suggestions in the form of distinct and concise resolutions on consultation with your local friends.)

(7) What other remarks have you to offer?

N. B. Answers to the above questions may be sent either in English or in any of the vernaculars of the District.

GLEANINGS.

Guide Towers for London.

Apropos the suggestion in this column that London borough councils should display maps of their districts for the benefit of strangers, why not (asks a correspondent) copy the example of Berlin, and erect "Urania Towers"?

These towers, which are dotted about Berlin are about 15ft. high, and contain a synchronised clock, barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, and a large scale plan of the district, with a smaller plan of the whole of Berlin inset. In addition are shown the addresses of the nearest police, fire, and ambulance stations, and other information useful to residents as well as strangers.

Their upkeep is a charge on the local rates, but they are practically self-supporting as a portion of the available space is let for advertisements. There are nearly a hundred towers altogether, and each clock is wound an regulated automatically daily from one central station.—"The Daily Chronicle."

Why not such towers for India?

Toys from Germany in England.

During December and January last, said Sir Auckland Geddes in the House of Commons, in mail week, toys to the value of £102,587 were imported into this country from Germany, and from Holland £17,140 worth, but it was impossible to say what proportion of the latter, if any, were of German origin.

Britain's 253 Railways.

Railways companies operating their own lines in the United Kingdom number 132, it was stated in mail week's "Parliamentary Debates," while 121 railways are leased to or worked under agreement by other companies. Fourteen companies own passenger steamboats.

Degrees for Women at Oxford.

Women may soon be matriculated and admitted to degrees in the University of Oxford.

In Congregation in mail week the preamble of a statute was passed, without a division, making this provision.

Initial steps were taken in October last, when counsel's advice was taken as whether the University had power to admit women to membership and degrees. It was favourable, and it was decided to promote Parliamentary legislation to ensure the power by means of a statute made by the University itself.

What is Rapporteur?

It should be interesting to watch the working of the "rapporteur" system, which is to be used for the purposes of the present session of the League of Nations Council, for it has been suggested from time to time recently that this plan, which works very well in France, should be used over here in our Parliament.

Roughly, the system is one of committees charged with the work of examining the operations of the different executive Ministries—Finance, Foreign Affairs, Army and so on. Each committee appoints a "rapporteur" to convey its findings to the Chamber, and this affords a ladder to fame for members who might not otherwise emerge from the crowd M. Deschanel was "rapporteur" of the Foreign Affairs Committee in Paris for some time.—"The Daily Chronicle."

7,446 Houses Built!

House building figures down to February 1st were given in the House of Commons by Dr. Addison in mail week.

He said there were 4,284 building sites, comprising 335,240 acres, approved, and plans for 103,604 houses had been passed.

Tenders had been approved for the erection of 40,541 houses. Houses built numbered 7,446. Of these, 1,026 were in the London police district.

He had information that 1,956 working-class houses had been built by private enterprise since July last.

During 1919 the average cost of the houses and sites was £681 for non-parlour houses and £801 for parlour houses, the average being £741.

Year's Immigration to Canada.

Immigrants to Canada last year numbered 117,600 over 57,000 of them being from the British Isles and 52,000 from the United States.

Poison Plant as Cure for Leprosy.

A special cablegram to the Roma newspaper "Il Tempo," from Rio de Janeiro, relates the wonderful discovery of a cure for leprosy, by virtue of which the number of patients in the large leper asylum at Tocandula, near Belem, in Brazil, have been completely healed.

This discovery is the fruit of many years of research on the part of Dr. Chermont de Miranda, a noted dermatologist, of Belem City.

It consists of a tincture extracted from a local plant known among the natives as "assacu."

This plant is so poisonous that even a small quantity of the extract would suffice to kill a normal human being.

Hope for the Hopeless.

But lepers can tolerate it, and on its being administered in gradually increasing doses it is found that their external lesions start healing very quickly, while after a short period of convalescence every trace of the malady disappears.

One of the discoverer's colleagues, Professor Camillus Salgado, has risked an immediate large dose treatment in advanced cases, with surprisingly successful results.

Brazilian medical scientists regard the assacu discovery as of the first importance and believe it is destined for the happy extirpation of this terrible widespread disease from both Latin America and the Asiatic Continent.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor who returned to Rangoon on Friday from Calcutta, made a public statement that the results of his visit to Delhi have been of a highly satisfactory character from the viewpoint of Burma interests.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

SAME AS MEN'S.

AN APPEAL TO MR. MONTAGU.

A special cable to the "New India," dated London, March, 5, says:—

The British Women's Citizens' Union have written to Mr. Montagu on February 24th —In view of the fact that the Legislative Councils in India will shortly consider the question of granting franchise to the women of India, we venture on behalf of all affiliated societies, to address to you as follows:. We of the self-Governing Dominions are keenly aware that we have no right to express an opinion on a question which concerns the people of India alone, but the world has happily passed the time when a civilised Nation could act without taking into account the effect of its action upon other civilised Nations. As the women have learned, they feel that justice granted to the women of one country is a step forward in the highest interests of all and therefore we beg respectfully that you will use your influence to the utmost in securing for the women of India the same political rights as you are endeavouring to secure for the men.

(Sd.) Harriet C. Newcomb, Secretary,

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

The affiliated societies are:

New Zealand:—Women's Christian Temperance, Canterbury Institute, Women's International Political League, Society for the protection of women and children.

Australia:—Women's Political Association Victoria, Non-Party Association [illegible]ociation, tralia, Service Guild, West [illegible] South Australia, sive Association, New [illegible]ustralia, Progres League N. S. W., F[illegible] South Wales, Reform South Africa:—[illegible]minist Club, Sydney. League, Car[illegible]—Women's Enfranchisement South A[illegible] Enfranchisement Association fran[illegible]rica, Reform Club Johannesburg, En[illegible]chisement League of Grahamstown.

Canada:—National Canadian Suffrage Association.

Mr. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

Mr. Montagu in his reply cordially endorses the statement that the time has passed when a civilised Nation could act without taking into account the effect of that action upon other civilised Nations. As regards the application of the principle of women's franchise to India, he suggests that interaction can best be secured by pressure of public opinion on the Legislative Councils entrusted with the decision. The Imperial Parliament would be among the first to welcome signs of such influence being legitimately exercised and meeting a sympathetic response.

CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO INDIA.

Miss Newcomb has sent the correspondence to the Imperial Legislative Council, Delhi and the President of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

RESULT OF MRS. BESANT'S PROPAGANDA.

Action is largely due to Mrs. Besant's propaganda here, which she set on foot long ago.

THE CANADA HOSPITAL, NASIK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The citizens of Bombay have always responded generously to every appeal for supporting public institutions meant for women and children. A very interesting s public institution in this Presidency is the "Canada Hospital" at Nasik. One of its interesting features is the fact that it is supported by foreign money and managed by European ladies for the benefit of Indians of any race or creed.

This hospital is urgently in need of financial support, and I have volunteered to make an appeal to the generous public as I have seen, during my recent visit to Nasik, what a very useful and helpful work is being done there for the welfare of the people of this land. I saw the hospital full of patients, mostly Hindus, who were admitted either for ordinary medical or opertive treatment. The lady doctors and nurses are whole-time workers. Between Deolali and Nasik this is the only hospital where competent medical and surgical treatments can be had for purdah ladies and other female patients who prefer being treated by a doctor of their own sex.

Owing to the exchange trouble the money received from Europe and America gives only half the amount intended by the donors and required for running the hospital. Against this there is the question of the ever rising prices for food stuffs and clothing to be considered.

Much encouragement to the workers of the hospital and succour to their poor patients can be given if we, the Bombay public, subscribe Rs. 30,000/- which is not a large sum when compared to the urgency and importance of the requirements. Many rich people from Bombay have either built or are already building bungalows at Nasik and Deolali for their temporary stay. Among these there might be some who would like to perpetuate the memory of a member of their famliy by a special gift. There might be others who would wish to ensure the help of a generous doctor by helping her at this time of special need. Larger amounts could be most usefully devoted to the work; but the very smallest donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

I may add that I am in no way connected with the hospitl or any one engaged in its service. I was prompted to volunteer to make this appeal as I feel that this hospital deserves every possible finanial help at this time, and as I also feel sure that an appeal of this kind is never made to the citizens of Bombay in vain.

May I request that all enquiries and donations be sent direct to: Dr. (Miss) Landon, Canada Hospital, Nasik.—Yours, etc.

M. G. JOSEPH.

Bombay Guardian House.

DEVLALI CANTONMENT.

To, The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir.—On the 8th Junary 1919 a notification was issued by the Cantonment Magistrate of Devlali as under:—

"It is notified for the information of the villages of Bhagur and Sigwa and Parsee committees and the Bungalow owners of the Nasik Road, Bhagur road and Dhondy Road that they are now within the Cantonment limits and that the Cantonment rules and regulations will be applicable to them hereafter."

This notification was issued on the authority of a Government Resolution of the 18th November 1918 of which the landlords were only informed on the 8th January 1919, as above. Subsequently the properties at Devlali were all assesed by the Cantonment Committee and bills of taxes were issued to the landlords.

A meeting of the landlords was held at Devlali as well as at Bombay to protest against this extension of the Cantonment limits to the Civil area although no military men were actually quartered in all those localities. A petition was sent on behalf of the landlords to the Cantonment Magistrate (A copy is attached herewith).

Although, as is mentioned in the petition, the landlords were only informed of this extension of the Cant. limits on the 8th January 1919 the taxes were levied from the 11th November 1918 and although no services were given in return for the taxation till these bills were issued.

The taxes are levied [illegible] 5% on the [illegible] assessed value of the property as General tax according to the Government Resolution No. 4377 dated the 26th June 1916, viz:—4% for general purposes and 1% for the purpose of lighting." Besides this a conservancy tax was also levied according to the same resolution of Rupee one per month when the annual value did not exceed Rs. 480 per year, Rupee 1/8 per month and Rs. 2 per month in cases of Bungalows whose annual value exceeded Rs. 720.

In spite of the petition of the landlords these bills were paid by them under protest (the copy of the letter of protest is attached herewith).

The only return that has been upto now given to the landlords is that the roads are swept here and there and the night soil is removed from the bungalows by the Cantonment Mehters although the bungalow owners have to employ their own Mehtres to clean the water closets just as before. The roads have not been lighted nor any Halolkhore service provided for the bungalows that have been thus taxed.

A petition was then forwarded through Messrs. Crawford and Baylie, solicitors, by the landlords to the Governor of Bombay in about April last but no reply has been sent thereto except that the matter was under consideration. The landlords had to pay three bills of taxation by this time and finally a meeting of the landlords was held in Bombay on the 20th January last where it was resolved to send another reminder to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to redress the grivences of the petitioners as soon as possible. (A copy of the petition to the Governor is attached herewith).

The chief contention of the land lords is that their bungalows were constructed long after the defining of the Devlali Cant. limits and Fire Temples, Towers of Silence, and huge Sanatoriums are built in different localities at the expenses of lakhs of rupees by the different communities long away from the once defined Cantonment limits so as to be always away from the interferences of a cantonment and just of a sudden the limits have been so extended as to include not only all the Bungalows in three scattered are but also the poor villages of Sigwa and Bhagur. A large meeting of the villagers of Bhagur was held on the 25th January last presided by Mr. Ramchander Gunesh Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., to protest against this extension of the cantonment limits to the Bhagur village and there it was unanimously resolved to send a petition to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to remove this limit to its original landmark.

The three different localities of Nasik Road, Bhagur Road and Sigwa Road are so widely scattered on three different sides, the Cantonment being situated in the middle that it has been even very difficult for the Cantonment authorities to cope with the conservancy management of the area and in spite of the heavy taxation the expenses of even the little conservancy arrangement of removing the night soil to a distant place appears to have been a burden to the Cantonment authorities.

Not only that the bungalows have been taxed but all the area has been put under the Cantonment Code some of the rules of which are very hard and deprives the landlords of their rights and privilages. The Cantonment authorities have not acquired these lands nor have they acquired any of these bungalows; the landlords hold the lands on leases from the Collector and such extension of the Cantonment limits may even some time affect the tennure of these lands. —Yours, etc.

B. B. LAM.

RAILWAY FARES IN INDIA.

To the Eestor of "The Chronicle."

Mrs. Abbott speaking at Jhansi undertook to advocate the cause of Railwaymen but appeared to be an advocate employed to prepare the public for higher Railway fares for third class passengers and higher rates for goods. The increase in the expenditure to be incurred per annum by Railways (he was referring to) was calculated by him at a hundred lakhs. In England the increase in wages was followed by raising the rates charged on goods traffic. By analogy Mr. Abbott argued the people here must pay more. Here is a statement that shatters, Mr. Abbott's case. Readers will draw their own conclusion and resist the sinister adumbration of a future rise. One statement may be made that third class fores have already been increased. For more the statement will speak of itself:— Yours, etc.

R. P. LELE.

Extract from "RAILWAYS" dated Calcutta, Monday, February, 2nd, 1920.

POSTAL CURIOSITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was amazed to find yesterday that for a foreign money order worth Rs. 1/6/- (4 shillings) the post office's commission was Re. 1, i.e., about 72.73 per cent. This is an age of profiteering, and one wonders if the postal department too is trying a hand in the game!—

Yours,

Bombay, March 3. C. M. THAKAR.

MESOPOTAMIA.

DIVANIYASH AND SHAMIYAH COUNCILS FORMED.

(From our Correspondent.)

Delhi, March 11.

In connection with the progress Mesopotamia is beginning to make under British Rule, it would be interesting to observe the formation of the Diwaniyah and Shamiyah divisional councils as a step towards constitutional advancement. The former held its first meeting on the 3rd February, 1920, at Dewaniya under the presidency of Major C. K. Daly, political officer. At this meeting rules regulating the procedure of the council were passed and among others the expansion of Railways, maintenance of roads, standardisation of weights and measures, health service, spread of education, arboriculture and date and palm cultivation were discussed. This meeting was followed by an informal meeting at which great satisfaction was expressed at the further steps which were in contemplation towards the erection of a responsible, representative body for the purpose of considering public affairs.

The Shamiyah divisional council held its first meeting on the 25th January..

Major E. E. Harbery, political officer, presided. The question which the President intended would come within the legitimate scope of this council are those relating to cultivation, maintenance of law and order, waqfs and those concerning the construction and maintinance of roads and railways. The members took an intelligent part in discussing such questions as were brought forward before the meeting and their attitude encourages one to hope for possibilities in the success of the experiment which is being undertaken under British guidance.

CLERKS' ASSOCIATION C. P. AND BERAR.

To, the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A mass meeting of clerks from all the Government and quassi-public offices numbering more than forty, in Nagpur, was held in the afternoon of the 18th February 1920 in the spacious Hall of the Rajaram Sitaram Dixit Library, Sitabaldi to organize the clerks's Association, to adopt the rules and articles of the Association, to appoint the Executive Committee and empower the same to set the business of the Association going immediately. The Presidentship of the Association was offered to and accepted by-one of the eminent members of the Bar a popular leader of the Public opinion and an efficient and able member of the Legislative Council—The Hon. Mr. M. R. Dixit, Bar-at-Law of Nagpur. The audiance consisted of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians of all grades in the ministerial service.

The want of such an Association was long felt and its inaugeration was rather overdue, in the meanwhile the cost of living was mounting up to a height of such an acute intensity that it became extremely difficult for the poorly-paid-section of the ministerial service to live within their meagre and insufficient pay thus forcing them to take the help of Bankers who have kept them in their clutches very tightly. The question of increasing indebtedness became so very grave that an immediate action was felt to be necessary. If any one pays a casual visit to the Small Causes Courts or be a silent observer outside the Public Offices on the 1st of each month, innumerable scenes of the most heart-rending discription will be noticed as to how hopelessly the ministerial staff is at the mercy of the money lenders. It was but only natural for the clerks to have thought fit to tender a united appeal to the Government to intervene and save the situation by granting an immediate relief by way of substantial scarcity allowance all round specially to those drawing less than Rs. 200 p.m. with retrospective effect from 1918.

The C. P. Government cannot be congratulated for its careless handing of the revision of the scales of pay. What was possible 4 years back, has now become an impossibility. Even an ordinary skilled labour at present demands Rs. 2/- per day. Do the C. P. Government consider that the work done by a clerk is not even worth the value of daily labour? The data on which the present revision of the scale of pay rests, was collected before and during the period of war and is now useless for the purpose in question. The wave of scarcity of last year has upset all the previous calculations. By the formation of the Clerks' Association the ministerial service have laid a foundation of an important organization which is frought with great potentialities. They have created open court of Enquiry to investigate their legitimate grievance; they have also touched the crux of an important social problem of the day by bringing the different classes of the community in the ministerial service in close touch with each other on common grounds of utility. I only hope that they will only adhere to and carry this great principle of co-operation in all their activities and relationships.—Yours, etc.

SPECTATOR.

RESTORING SHIVAJI MONUMENT.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel thankful if you will kindy insert the following in your widely read paper.

At the Third Poona District conference held at Junnar on the 3rd and 4th of March 1920, Mr. Vishnu Govind Puranik, Secretary of the Shivaji M. R. Association moved that the Government be requested to give their formal sanction to the Association for repairs to the birth place of Maharaja Shivaji, on the Shieneri Hill. This resolution being supported and seconded by Lokhamanya Tilak was unanimously carried, and hailed as a token of national uplifting. Lok. Tilak, however, impressed upon the audience that the work of restoration might be taken in hand even without the sanction of Government since every Indian had a right to repair the birth places and tombs of his fore-fathers. Lokmanya had hardly finished his speech when contributions towards this cause poured in by hundreds from among those present.

The Association, it is hoped, will now be soon in a position to begin the work in right earnest,—Yours, etc.

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Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

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Malachite G
Manchester Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
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Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
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Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RF Conc., G, G Con
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Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indone B, B
Thionone Isabelline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G R

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Alizarine Red 3F Paste
Anthracene Blue BF Paste, 2F Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black B, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BB P.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrom. Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFF Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta F
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Acid Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 3B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. GGG nc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

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Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BR

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet 5
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 3R, 7G.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux F
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown 5
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 1B
Dark Acid Brown LB
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INFLUENZA AGAIN ?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

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MANNERS IN "NEW ERA."

CONDUCT OF EUROPEANS.

STRANGE EPISODES.

We print below three instances of high-handedness against Indians which show how far from being civil or considerate some of our European friends are in the "New Era":—

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon. Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur asked the following questions:—

(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to two letters published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 25th September, 1919, in which it was alleged that on the 19th September a European soldier entered a second class lady's compartment in the 97 Up train, Eastern Bengal Railway, and declined to leave it when asked to do so?

(b) Has the matter been enquired into, and if so, what is the result of that enquiry?

The Hon. Sir Arthur Anderson replying on behalf of Government said:—

"It has been ascertained that on the 19th September, 1919, a soldier was noticed by passengers of a local train running between Calcutta and Dum-Dum to be on the foot-board of the intermediate class female carriage. Some passengers pulled the communication cord and stopped the train. The soldier did not enter the female compartment. The matter was reported by the railway authorities to the Officer Commanding, Dum-Dum, who stated that the man had returned to England."

Tht authorities apparently looked for the man just after he had left the country.

A JUDGE IN PUNJAB STYLE.

In the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Abul Kasam asked: (a) Is it a fact that on the 5th February, 1920, Mr. Fraser, Additional Sessions Judge, Barisal, ordered a Muhammadan gentleman sitting in his Court to stand up with his hands uplifted and face turned towards the wall and nose actually touching it? (b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they are taking in the matter?

Mr. Stephenson in reply said: "(a) Government have inquired into the matter, and the facts are as follows:—A witness for the Crown, who had been declared hostile, was seen to look at one Hamez Khan, who was sitting in the Court, before answering the questions put to him. The prosecution pleader drew the Court's attention to this and stated that Hamez had nodded his head to the witness. Mr. Fraser ordered the man to stand up and asked him in Bengali to explain his conduct. Mr. Fraser pointed out that he was liable to prosecution for his conduct, but, instead of instituting proceedings, he ordered a chaprassi to put Hamez in a corner of the room with his face to the wall and his hands above his head, and directed that he should remain in that position for half an hour. Hamez Khan actually remained in that position for twenty minutes, and was then released. Hmaez Khan is a villager who was looking after the case for the accused. (b) Mr. Fraser has been informed that his conduct in this matter was undignified and unwarrantable and that it is viewed by Government with grave displeasure."

Mr. Fraser has been informed of the error of his ways and Government have left him to benefit himself by the information they have vouchsafed.

COLLARING A STUDENT.

A correspondent writes to the "Hindu":—

Considerable excitement prevails over an incident that occurred in the Madras Christian College owing to an alleged assault by Col. Johnstone of Messrs. Beardsell & Co., on a college student, on Thursday last. It would appear that Col. Johnstone, being unable to brook the smell of surpurated hydrogen that was continually leaking in the college laboratory opposite to Messrs Beardsell & Co., entered the laboratory in the college compound and ordered a student Mr. T. N. Idiculla to remove the Kippe' apparatus producing the obnoxious gas, from its place near the street and place it inside the laboratory. The student was quietly proceeding to inform the lecturer about this. Assuming that the student was unmindful of his request, Col. Johnstone is said to have necked the boy and removed the Kippe's apparatus from the college precincts to his rooms in the premises of Messrs. Beardsell & Co. Will the Hon. Sev. E. M. Macphail supply for the information of the public and in the interest of the self-respect of Indian students: (1) a detailed account of the incident with particular reference to the action taken by the college students on the matter. (2) his (Mr. Macphail's) promise to the deputation of students that waited on him in connection with the incident. It is rumoured that he did not make a strong effort to get a letter of apology from Col. Johnstone. Col. Johnstone seems to have written an explanatory letter to the Principal that he would not have laid his hands on the student if he had known that the student was going to inform his lecturer about Col. Johnstone's request. The student seems to have insisted on getting a direct apology to him and the principal has resolved not to proceed further.

Colonel Johnstone "explained," and the matter was hushed up by Mr. Macphail—who the public may recall once raised a storm of protest from the student-population of Madras, as he chose to compare university candidates to a rabble of rick-shaw-wallahs.

In none of the three cases had the offender to be worse off for his manners, soldier, merchant or bureaucrat! And they in spite of their differences of station and responsibility struck about the same average. Comment would be superfluous.

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